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The People's Press.

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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO CLUBS.

OUR SECOND-FLOOR LODGER.

When John and I first began housekeeping, we were doubtful whether to live in apartments, or to take a house and let them. We finally decided upon the latter; for, as John remarked, lodging housekeepers were such pilferers that one never knew when one's expenses ended; like a lawyer's bill, there were so many items.

We began to fancy we had chosen ill, however, when the little embossed card hung for three weeks in the little sitting-room window without getting one application, save from an old lady in the neighborhood, who, I am certain, came only out of curiosity.

But, at the end of that period, an elderly gentleman, in delicate health, called to look at them, with his niece, and decided to rent three rooms at once.

I was very glad, for they appeared to be quiet people, and meeting John with a hearty kiss that evening, I told him we were in luck at last.

"I am pleased to hear it, my girl," answered John. "Only take my advice; don't be on too friendly terms with them than need be. Keep to your place. All persons have their little fads and peculiarities, and when these become antagonistic one house cannot hold both parties. The warmest friendship with lodgers generally turns to the bitterest dislike. Mrs. Jones, presuming upon Mrs. Brown's good nature, borrows her electro teapot. She makes a dent in the lid and thus strikes the first nail into the coffin of their friendship."

I stopped John's mouth with a muffin—a failing of his—but promised to do as he recommended.

That, however, was not so easy. Mr. Fortescue's niece—Miss Kathleen Milbrooke—was such a quiet, sweet, amiable girl, and seemed so alone, that I was irresistably drawn to her; and, when we met, always had a little conversation, which, I felt sure, gave her considerable pleasure.

Indeed, her life was terribly monotonous. No one visited them, and Mr. Fortescue, a confirmed invalid and a hard, austere man, was irritable from disposition as well as delicate health, and, I fear, led his poor niece so wearying an existence that, I imagine, when she could get away for a chat with me she found it a wonderful relief.

Well, they had been with us nearly a fortnight, when, late one evening, a gentleman called to see the room we had to let on the second floor back, and which he had heard of at the stationer's. He was very good-looking, tall, with a pale face and heavy dark beard and moustache.

It's very foolish, I know, but I have always been mistrustful of dark beards and moustaches. Dear John's face is as smooth as an egg. But the stranger spoke openly and fairly enough, gave me references to his last landlady and to the firm where he was employed, while, to clinch the matter, he put down the first two weeks' rent in advance, as he wished to come in that night.

I felt I ought not to have let him, but I was yet nervous in the part of landlady, and hadn't the courage to refuse. And when, in about an hour, he returned, carrying his own portmanteau and I, having lighted him to his room, came back to my own, I could not help speculating a little tremulously upon what John, who had been detained in the city, would think.

John thought I had done a very foolish thing, and so terrified me out of my wits by saying our second-floor lodger was no doubt a burglar, who, when we were in bed, would break open all the cupboards and drawers, with the skeleton keys and "Jemmy" (yes, that was what John called it,) which he had concealed in his portmanteau, that I couldn't get a wink of sleep through the night.

I found everything secure, however, the next morning, and our second-floor lodger quietly waiting for his breakfast. He took it at half past seven, leaving home at eight, and seldom returning until nearly the same hour in the evening, when he rarely went out again, doing this so regularly that John began to leave off jesting and terrify me about "my burglar," and once, happening to meet him on the doorstep, he asked Mr. Airlie in to have a cigar and a glass of ale.

Our lodger accepted the invitation, and sat and talked for over an hour, during which I saw John was trying to learn something about him; but ineffectually.

"My dear," I said, smiling, when we were alone. "I suspect you know now about as much about our burglar as I do."

"Near about the same," he answered. He's as close as the two shells of a walnut. But I know this ——"

"That he is exceedingly good-looking," I broke in.

"Good-looking! Bah! That is all you women think of."

"Exactly, or perhaps I shouldn't have married you, John."

That made him laugh, and getting up, he gave me a kiss for my compliment.

"No," he went on, resuming his seat. "What I meant to say was that he has something upon his mind. Though he can't be more than twenty-seven at the most, he hasn't a bit of spirit, and talks with all the air of a pre-occupied man, who is ever brooding over some trouble. Perhaps," said John, extending his slippered feet to the fire, "he has robbed, or is about to rob his employers."

"John!" I cried; "you horrid monster! How can you say such dreadful things? It's only out of spite, because 'my burglar' has turned out the very pattern of lodgers."

I stopped, checked by a gentle tap at the door. It was Miss Kathleen Millbrooke. Her uncle was asleep, and she had made an excuse to come down for a chat, I know, poor child; so, as she was a favorite of John's, I asked her in.

When she again went up stairs, after a pause, John said:

"I say, Meg, suppose Mr. Airlie and that young girl should fall in love?"

"Nonsense, John! Mr. Fortescue would never hear of it."

"Why not?"

"Because I am certain, from what I have caught here and there, that he is much richer than he lets be seen. So it is scarcely likely he would permit his nice, who is his heiress, to marry a man who has probably robbed his employers."

"You have me there, so we had better have supper."

What subject is more prolific of ideas to a woman than marriage? John had put a thought into my head, which, though as small as a pin's head at first, soon grew to large dimensions. Whenever I saw Mr. Arlie, I thought of Miss Millbrooke, and whenever I saw her, I thought of him, until, in my mind at least, they were united. And I began to hope that what John had 'supposed' MIGHT be possible, for the more I saw of the two, the more I liked them. They appeared both in need of happines. I reflected. One might bring it to the other.

But how could it ever be brought about?—Love at first sight is possible. But love at no sight at all is assuredly not; and, owing to his early departure and late return, Mr. Airlie and Miss Milbrooke never met even upon the stairs.

"Ask them both down to tea," suggested John, as we sat in our cosy parlor, I at work, he doing some writing.

"Mr. Fortescue would not let her come," I said.

"Ask Airlie alone, then, and make an excuse to get her down afterward. At any rate, it will be a relief to him, seated moping up in that little room every evening, with not a friend with whom to exchange a word."

"That might do," I pondered, pressing the tip of my needle thoughtfully to my lips; then gave such a start that I pricked myself, as I exclaimed: "Good gracious! John, what is that?"

"How can I tell, Meg?" he answered, rising quickly "It is Mr. Fortescue's voice."

"He is quarreling," I exclaimed, in alarm, as I hurried after John to the door.

The words which had made me start were:

"You unmitigated scoundrel!"

Opening the door, John was about to hasten out; but, abruptly drawing back, motioned me to silence. Then, mute as mice, we listened.—Remember, we were lodging-house keepers.

The speakers stood on the landing above, and were Mr. Fortescue and Mr. Airlie.

"You unmitigated scoundrel! You mean, pitiful hound!" burst from the old man's passionate lips. "You have tracked me, have you. You are playing spy upon me."

"As Heaven is my witness," replied the clear, firm tones of Mr. Airlie, "I never dreamed you were under this roof; or, as I stand here, I would never have placed foot in it."

"You expect me to believe that?"

"You must, seeing that I could gain nothing by such proximity to you."

"Nothing!—nothing! You sneaking hound! Do you think that I am blind?" cried the old man; and we heard the stick with which he walked strike sharply on the floor. "Not gain Kathleen, I suppose? How do I know you would not persuade her to wed you on the sly, and thus rob me of my money? How do I know that you have NOT done so? You are both capable of the trick."

"Beware, sir!" ejaculated our lodger, his voice all of a quiver. "Call me what you please—all terms are alike to me, coming from such a father's lips—but, by Heaven! you shall not malign that pure, noble girl, who has sacrificed herself to you When you drove me—your son—from your doors, I offered to share my home with her, knowing the miserable life to which I left her, but she sacrificed love to gratitude; and, because you had brought her up, poor orphan! from her cradle, bowed her gentle head to your cruel will, and remained under your tyrannical rule. You have used hard words to me sir, and hard words to her whose memory is dearer to me than life; but I have managed to keep my hands off you. But take care! there are bounds to every man's forbearance. Do not speak ill of Kathleen."

"Dare you threaten me?" shrieked the old man. "True son of a shameless mother."

"Oh! Heaven, have a care!" and the sound of Mr. Airlin's voice showed the stupendous self-control he was exerting. "You drove my mother from your roof, as you drove me."

"Your mother left it of her own accord, she ran away, the——"

The word he uttered shall not be written. It was followed by a loud, fierce cry, and a sound which told Mr. Airlie had flown at the speaker. There was the noise of a struggle, the gasping cries of the old man, blended with his niece's screams for assistance.

"Help—help!" she shrieked. "Oh! Richard—Richard, let go. Reflect! he is your father; he is old—he is ill; you will kill him!"

We had rushed up stairs, but before we reached the landing, those pleading words of his cousin had calmed the just ire of the man, and his passion was again subdued.

We found Mr. Fortescue leaning against the drawing-room door, panting for breath, and half supported by Kathleen Milbrooke, whose tearful eyes were turned with compassion upon Mr. Airlee, who stood apart, his arms folded, his head drooped upon his chest.

"Would you kill me?" gasped the old man as we arrived.

"No," was the answer. "I would have you live that Heaven may soften your heart by a slower approach of death, so that you may, on your knees, beg my dead mother's forgiveness for the ill you have done her in word and deed. She may pardon you; as yet I cannot."

At this Mr. Fortescue's fury once more broke forth; but his niece making John an imploring sign, they managed to bear him back into the room, swearing terribly against his son, and vowing he would disinherit his niece if she ever exchanged a word with him again.

She did, however, for when the old man lay exhausted and insensible from his fury, she left us in charge, and slipped out to her cousin. When she returned tears were in her eyes, and I caught these words through the closing door:

"My own darling, you are too good for me to blame, though I am the sufferer. Know I will ever love and watch over you until my death."

I expected after this that Mr. Airlie would leave, and he did that night. He told me his father was very rich, but almost a madman from a selfish, jealous temper; that he had so cruelly treated his wife that she had been compelled to leave him, when he had cast the most shameful accusations upon her, even after her death, which accusations, repeated to his son, had driven him away also.

His father, Mr. Airlie added, possessed a large estate in Devonshire, and why he lived in apartments he did not know, unless it was his idea of hiding Miss Millbrooke's whereabouts from him, her cousin, as he was aware of the strong affection existing between them.

We were sorry to lose Mr. Airlee, and I could not help promising him that he should be well informed of all that took place respecting Kathleen. This however, I was not long able to do, for the next morning Mr. Fortescue gave me notice of his intention to leave directly he could rise from the bed upon which his unnatural passion had thrown him.

But that night the climax came.

It was about two in the morning, when I was awakened by a terrible smell of fire.

Arousing John, we went into the passage, to find it full of smoke.

"Merciful Heavens!" I cried, "the house is on fire!"

It was so.

We thought of our lodgers, and strove to ascend to them, but were driven back by volumes of dark smoke rushing down through which the red glare of flame was visible.

The fire was in Mr. Fortescue's rooms.

"Oh, poor Miss Kathleen!" I shrieked.—"Help! help!"

I threw the street door open, and filled the place with my cries for assistance.

I was soon joined in the appeal by Mr. Fortescue and his niece from the upper window.—They had evidently tried the stairs, and found it impossible to descend.

John had just run off to the engine station, when, from the opposite direction, I perceived a man coming toward me.

I recognized him at once.

"Oh! Mr. Airlie, thank Heaven it is you!" I ejaculated.

"Good Heaven! What is the matter?" He asked.

I began to tell him, but the form of Kathleen Millbrooke at the window related it quicker than words.

In a second her cousin had darted into the burning house.

I followed, but already he had vanished up the stairs.

"One, two minutes, and, blackened, burnt, he was back with Kathleen Milbrooke.

"Oh, dear Richard!" she cried. "My uncle!"

"Do not fear; I will save him if possible, darling," he answered, again disappearing amid the smoke.

Three, four, five minutes it seemed now before he descended, with the old man wrapped in the coverlet, and clinging wildly round his son's neck.

We bore him into the open air, for he seemed half suffocated and paralyzed with terror. Mr. Airlee rested him on the pavement, supporting him on his knee; but Mr. Fortescue would not unclasp his arms from him.

His eyes were closed.

The crowd gathered. I bade them keep back. The fire-engine rattled up, but I could not leave that group.

Abruptly Mr. Fortescue looked up, and his eyes rested upon the blackened features of Mr. Airlie.

He started violently, then exclaimed:

"Richard! Was it you, then who saved me?"

"I was so fortunate," he answered, quietly. "You are in no danger now, sir."

There was a pause. The old man never removed his gaze.

Then I saw a great change come over his features.

"Richard," he said, in a low voice, "can you forgive?"

"Yes, father; but, rather, ask it of HER," and he pointed upward.

"I do—I have, when in yonder awful room. Mary pardon!" he murmured, lifting his eyes. Afterward he added, anxiously: "My will—my will! It is there—BURNT! Thank heaven for that."

He made an effort to turn toward the burning house, and in the effort fell back on his son's shoulder, dead.

* * * * * * *

I have no more to say. The will being burnt, of course Richard Fortescue *alias* Airlie, succeeded to his father's property, and also married his cousin, Miss Milbrooke.

They now reside in Devonshire, and when we pay a visit there—which we do frequently—we always are sure of a hearty welcome from the family of OUR SECOND-FLOOR LODGER.

AN ABLE ARRAIGNMENT.

What the Republican Party has Done for the South.

[*Extract from Maj. J. J. Yeates' Speech in Congress last week.*

I rise to-day, Mr. Chairman, to criticise the character and acts of the Republican party since the war. I march to the task, sir, boldly, and when I do it, sir, I want to discriminate between national honor and Republican honor. Gentlemen on the other side of the House have for a long time assumed that disloyalty to the Republican party is disloyalty to this Government, and they have held the rod over our friends here who come from the North until they have shaken the confidence of some of them; but I tell you, sir, that disloyalty to the Republican party is not disloyalty to the Government. I claim, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee, to be as patriotic a man as there is in the House. I came here with no other purpose but that of serving the country honestly and faithfully.—I am not a very hot partisan, but I am determined to maintain the principles I hold according to the best of my ability.

I want to draw a comparison and to show to my friends around me that the cry of gentlemen on that side of the House in regard to rebels is not honest, but hypocritical. When you hear them talk sometimes, you would think their idea was that a man who had been in the army of the Confederate States was not fit to occupy a place on this floor or to hold any office or profit or honor under the Government. The gentleman from Maine, [Mr. Blaine] when we had under discussion the amnesty bill, undertook here to produce a letter which he said he had received from a distinguished gentleman from North Carolina. I want the country to know who are his associates in the South. He had read here a letter of Governor Holden, of North Carolina, his political ally, his warm friend, his supporter perhaps for his ambitious views and schemes, and he held that letter up here as a letter from a model patriot, who was crying out for his own liberty and for his own rights. Sir, Governor Holden for twenty-odd years was the leading secessionist in North Carolina, the head and front of the rebellion—a member, gentlemen, of the secession convention; and he signed the ordinance of secession with a new gold pen, and then waved it around his head and said it should be placed away among the valuable archives of the family, and that no mortal man should ever write with it again. This is the friend of the distinguished member; this is the man he wants to make out is better than the men on this side of the House. But this is not all.

I could go through the Southern States and select leading secessionists of the country whom the Republican party has hugged to its bosom long ago. There is one distinguished hero and leader, General Longstreet, whose fiery columns were felt on every battle-field but a few years ago, and whose name was worth a thousand men to the cause of secession. Where is he to-day, and where has he been for the last eight years? He is on that side, and they think him a marvelously proper and good patriot.

I will tell you a secret. The Republican party undertook to buy up the men of the South with office and money. Those who sold themselves they thought to be patriots, and those who did not they denounced as rebels. That is what you have done. Therefore, gentlemen, I feel free to speak here in this House; for people have sent me here as they sent you, to represent them as a free and independment man. Let the country understand that. Do not let it be said or thought that because there are a great many Southern Democrats here this is, therefore, an ex-confederate House of Representatives. They are undertaking to weigh down the Democratic party of the North by saying this is an ex-Confederate Congress that has met here. Why, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, they carried me up on a high mountain, showed me the glories and beauties of the Republican party, and said: "All this will I give thee it thou wilt fall down and worship me." And I said to them: "Get thee hence, Satan; it is written thou shalt not live by office alone." [Great laughter.] And not only my humble self; there is not a Southern Democrat here but has heard the same siren voice and beautiful song. They kept us out in the cold; they would not pardon us; they tried to starve us into submission to their party, and now they raise the howl that we are rebels, because they cannot buy us. Gentlemen, you have got Holden and Longstreet, and a thousand more, whom you bought up and put in your pocket, and whom you now consider marvelously proper and patriotic men. This country will judge of such things. Let me tell you, gentlemen here, who represent the North, that there are Union soldiers on this side of the House.

Mr. White—Will the gentleman allow me?

Mr. Yeates—No. There is on this side of the House my distinguished friend from Ohio, [General Banning,] who was on the Union side, and my distinguished friend from Ohio, [General Rice,] who by his modesty of demeanor always commands my respect, who spilled his blood for the Stars and Stripes that are waving over your head, Mr. Chairman; and yet I say to you that the gentleman from Maine [Mr. Blaine] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Hoar] think more to-day of Bill Holden and Longstreet than they do of General Rice, General Williams, General Banning, and the other noble Democrats here who fought and bled for their country. It is all party hypocrisy and humbug, that they expect to cry aloud this Summer to carry the election. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Chairman, I expect to speak boldly and freely, and to keep within the bounds of patriotism, too. [Renewed laughter.] That is what I expect to do. I have been thinking over these things for several days past, I confess. I have seen gentlemen on that side of the House, merely for political effect, waving their hands towards us and denouncing us as unpatriotic and not true to the country, especially the gentleman who rose up a little while ago to interrupt me, (Mr. White) calling us rebels. I have looked about me here and seen those good men who fought in that contest and came home victorious and offered us the hand of reconciliation and peace. Though I despise the contemptible manner in which we have been treated and insulted here, thank God I can say to-day that I love the Government of the United States, and shall stand by it as long as I live.

Mr. Foster—Good!

Mr. Yeates—You cannot drive me ever again to go against this Government. You may try to place my section of country in the position that Great Britain has placed Ireland, and get up a contest and war of feeling between us everywhere, but we will not be a party to such a strife. [Applause.] We intend to stand up here for the rights of the Government. It will be the last lesson as well as the first that we will teach our boys around us, to stand by the old flag and by the principles of the Democratic party. [Great applause and laughter.]

Mr. White—A question now?

Mr. Yeates—No; you have had four weeks already, [Laughter.] I do not say that I would not yield to some gentleman from New England, who may want to get at me a little; but I will not let him interrupt me. I hope I will be pardoned for entering a little into detail. I do not want to take up much of the limited time of the committee when there are so many others who wish to address the committee.—But I propose to look a little around us and see what we have had; what this great Republican party has done for us.

I will tell you one thing it has done. It has undertaken to bribe the people. It has demoralized the people. It has made an attack upon the virtue of the people. It has broken down the purity of the ballot-box. It has destroyed the freedom of voting in my section of country, if not in yours. It has raised the standard of the military and placed it, Mr. Chairman, even in your own city, in terror over the ballot-box, a thing entirely inconsistent with liberty. I do not say the Republican party has not done some good things. There are men in the Republican party whom I like, who, I think, are patriotic in their motives. But their party is now being driven to the wall, and is fighting, with a tenacity with which it never fought before, to retain position and place.

You see, sir, they did not expect when we were turned loose that this House would soon be Democratic. [Laughter.] It frightened them; they were amazed at it; and they have undertaken, as I said before, to lay the burden of secession upon the Northern Democrats, weighing them down with us, so that they may beat the Democratic party in the coming contest.

I said, Mr. Chairman, that the Republican party had done great harm in the South. I am prepared to prove that. Our colored friends once looked upon the Republican party as being their saviour. They are learning better.—Now, Mr. Chairman, to be perfectly serious, we all know that the Republican party did not start out in the war with the aim of freeing the colored people. It declared in its resolutions in Congress and in the proclamations of its President that that was not the object. But, sir, the colored man was freed, in spite of both the Northern and Southern men, by the will of God. And the colored people are learning that.

Another thing: The Republican party did not willingly give the colored man his right to vote.

A member—Who did?

Mr. Yeates—I will answer that question.—They undertook to pass the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and said to the Southern people, "Vote for that; you are fresh out of the war; now turn around and abuse and curse your friends, and let them die." We would not do that. If the Republicans could have got the white people of the South to have voted with them they would have let the colored man go on forever without a vote. But when they found out that the Southern people, though defeated in arms, still rose pure and strong in virtue, and could not be beaten down in that way, they threatened us that they would let the colored people vote. Is not that the history of the times?

So, in due course of time, when they could not get our votes, then they turned the colored people loose and let them vote. What else did they do? They multiplied offices, and filled those offices with ten thousand carpet-baggers who came down and prejudiced the colored people against us. As Mr. Bruce, the colored Senator from Mississippi is reported to have said the other day in the Senate, they poisoned the minds of the colored people; they left the country a howling waste and wilderness; they destroyed liberty in Louisiana and South Carolina, and in all the States where they had the power to do it.

But, gentlemen, you are vastly mistaken if you think that the colored people are going to hold to you forever. You have held them for a while; but you have not the power or influence to bear upon the colored men to keep them your servants, for they will vote as they please in the coming election. This may sound a little unpleasant to my friends on the other side who have been trying to teach the colored men that they were their lord and saviour. I admit that the time has been when some of the colored people would bow down to that party; but they will not bow down much longer. That is one consolation.

MENTMORE.

The Estate of the Richest Man in the World.

Baron Rothschild's residence and estate at Mentmore is described as one of the finest and most extensive in England. It contains some 20,000 acres of the finest land in Buckhamshire. It has gardens, greenhouses and graperies so arranged as to furnish fruit every month in the year. Oranges, pineapples, figs, bananas and other tropical fruits are grown in abundance. When the baroness is absent, yachting in the channel, or at her London house, order by telegraph are sent to Mentmore daily for the supplies required. The vases in the fountain and Italian gardens cost £1,000. The statuary is all of the most costly kind, executed by the first masters. The great hall, which is about 20x30 feet, is filled by vases and statuary. Its contents must represent a value of not less than £100,000. It takes no less than three hours to pass through the rooms. The finish is exquisite, and the furnishing of each sumptuous. Some idea may be formed of the whole from the furniture of a single bed-room, and of the many guest chambers, costing £25,000 or £30,000. In the dining and baronial hall are furnishings exceeding £200,000. Costly cabinets of the time of Louis XIV., of ebony inlaid with ivory or gold, diamonds, rubies and all sorts of precious stones, walls hung with the costliest tapistries of the time of Louis XIV., or covered with the richest needle-embroidered satin, may give some idea of the wealth lavished on the more princely mansion. The costliest paintings adorn the walls, and the most skillful and expensive workmanship is displayed on the ceilings. The idea of the baron seems to have been to build and furnish a mansion such as no other person in England, except perhaps the Duke of Westminster, could expect to rival. The stud is said to contain more high-bred horses than any other in the world. It embraces thirty-five hunters and as many racers, none of which are less in value than £500, while many of them run up to thousands.

From the Chicago Times.

Life in a Texas Town.

ONE HUNDRED SHOTS FIRED, AND TWENTY THREE BULLETS IN ONE MAN'S BODY.

Thomas Gerren of Denton, Texas, is an ex-Deputy Sheriff, who had a great deal of rough work to do in his official capacity of thief-catcher. He boarded at a hotel in Denton; and in the next room to his slept one Jack Patrick, alias Johnson, who was said to be one of Quantrel's men. There were two beds in Gerren's room.

One night Gerren expected a young man to sleep with him. He went to bed early and was awakened by some one fumbling over his breast and face in the dark. He supposed it was his young friend at first, but found it was not, and became very angry at being disturbed. It was a stranger who had been sent to occupy the other bed in Gerren's room. Gerren cursed the stranger the rest of the night, and Jack Patrick heard the cursing and was indignant thereat. The next morning Jack cursed Gerren in his hearing at the breakfast table, and Gerren took exceptions to Jack's vernacular.—The two men clinched in the hall of the hotel.

Jack Patrick drew a pistol and Gerren a dirk, and they went at it. Jack fired two shots at Gerren. One ball went up Gerren's coat sleeve and out without harming him, and another passed through his coat and was supposed to have taken his body in its course. Gerren put up his dirk and drew a pistol, when he fired, the shot taking effect in Jack Patrick's breast.

The men were separated, and Patrick supposed he had given Gerren his death wound.—Patrick went across the street and Gerren was held in the portico of the hotel. In crossing the street Patrick slipped another cartridge in his pistol and fired back at Gerren. The news flew all over town that Gerren was killed. He was in reality not hit. When Patrick reached the other side of the street he got a rifle and levelled it at Gerren. His friends prevailed upon him not to shoot, lest he might hit some of the women and children who were about Gerren on the porch.

Finally Patrick mounted his horse, and with his rifle in his hand, rode past the hotel for the purpose of getting another shot at Gerren if he were still visible. The rumor had by this time got afloat that Gerren had been killed while trying to arrest Patrick, in an official capacity. A hue and cry was raised against the murderer of Thomas Gerren, and the people lined the streets through which Patrick had to pass, armed for the occasion. One man cried out to Patrick to halt, and as Patrick paid no attention to the order, the man fired. This was a signal for a general firing as Patrick galloped down the street, running the gauntlet of guns. Patrick fired all loads as he rode.

Two mounted men gave chase, and half a mile from town Patrick dismounted and took to timber. His pursuers dismounted and continued the chase, keeping up the firing whenever they could get a shot at the fugitive. Finally a shot from one of their rifles brought Patrick down, and he waited till they came up. He asked them not to shoot any more, as he was already peppered. He died in a few moments—game as a wild beast. The inquest revealed 23 bullet holes in his body. Over one hundred shots were fired at Patrick in all.

When it came to light that Gerren had not been hurt at all, the citizens of Denton were very sorry for what they had done to Patrick. He was hunted down and killed through misapprehension of the state of affairs. The only consolation of the people of Denton is, that Jack Patrick was a dangerous man, and the confederate of two notorious bank robbers, Joe Horner and Reddin.

Thousands of Reams of Paper Puffed into Smoke.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says:

One of the mysteries of New York, of which we have never seen in type any attempted explanation, is: "What under the sun becomes of the enormous quantity of this coarse brown wrapping paper which we everywhere see piled up to the ceiling in warehouses, or shying across the sidewalk from truck to store, like Parthian arrows darkening the sun, or perchance coming to the city from mills in the surrounding country, loading whole trains of freight cars?"

This surely is a profound puzzle, which few even among old residents can unravel. But here is the answer: In brief, we have at this port an enormous export trade in straw paper between New York and Havanna, where it enters into the manufacture of tobacco. The trade can be reckoned by thousands of tons.—Not a steamer leaves port that does not take out from 2,000 to 5,000 reams, or in occasional instances as high as 30,000 reams. But very few days have elapsed since a steamer sailed with the quantity last named. It was long since evident that this heavy export of paper, that, too, all of a single discription, the coarsest and cheapest, could not be for ordinary consumption.

No market could possibly demand such quantities; unless people were inordinate shoppers and did nothing except run to the grocery for small packages. The paper referred to sells at 26 cents per ream of 8 or 9 pounds, and when packed for export is usually pressed into bales of 100 reams each. It is said that the exports are so large that our entire domestic consumption is scarcely equal to one-sixteenth of the total shipped to Cuba alone, while additional quantities are in demand for Brazil, Bermuda, etc., very much of it doubtless going into the manufacture of cheroots and cigarettes.

For this purpose, we are told, it serves admirably, the paper, under combustion, leaving no residum other than a pure white ash. There is but one conclusion, as remarked by a leading dealer in the trade, that the great bulk of this paper is converted into cigars of the lower grade, and when returned under custom house brands, neatly boxed and fragrant with illusive odors, readily commands a sale. The peculiar manipulation which straw papers undergoes in process of conversion is of course known only to the initiated. But it is well understood that when saturated in the juice of tobacco stems, and perhaps almost dissolved, the once despised yellow reams make a "filling" almost equal, if not superior, to the genuine leaf.

In fact, it is sometimes impossible to detect, as we are informed, the delicate film of paper interlapped with leaves in the finished cigar, or neatly folding the exterior. To such a refinement of art has this business been carried, that by the use of machines rolled over the sheet of paper an almost perfect impress of the tobacco leaf is obtained, the peculiar "spots" being printed as on calico.

The waste and refuse of factories in like manner, is carefully gathered, and, by intermingling with paper, once more acquires body and consistency, so that in subsequent use the votary of tobacco inhales it in his pipe, securing comfort and solace, or takes it pulverized into snuff through the nostrils, imagining himself transported in dreamy lassitude beyond the cares and worriments of this lower life—on a whisp of paper.

The *Chronicle* says that engineers are now surveying the route for the railroad from Milton to Sutherlin. Never have the people of Caswell engaged in a better work. This road once to Milton will finally be extended to open up all that rich bed of country between Dan river and the North Carolina Railroad which has been left up to this time to feed fat on its own fatness and throw the rest away for want of the proper facilities to get it to market.

He who hath most of heart knows most of sorrow.

LOVE IN WIGWAM.

A Lumberman Marries into an Indian Tribe.

CAMP ON PLATTE RIVER,
Morrison Co., Feb. 17.

In a former communication I wrote you something of love in a camp. But this episode shall be on the crowning joys of matrimony, not love in a cottage. Ceremony was consummated, not as you might suppose, in a cottage, where love on rosy wings exist, but in humble Indian wigwam, situated near Mr. Gil. Hill's camp, a short distance from the head of Platte River.

The groom, a Missourian, saw the dark maiden, and concluded that the dignity of matrimony, with a pair of fiercely scintillating blazing eyes to keep the wigwam cheerfully, would sit comfortably on his brow. The fact is, he saw, he loved, and was in a dilema—particularly so for the very good reason that the young squaw knew nothing of the English language, and he no more of Chippewa tongue than of the language of Solomonazer!

But love, 'tis said, surmounts all obstacles.—Fortunately, it happened that the father of the girl in question could speak and understand considerable English, at least all or most of the language that pertains to whisky, tobacco, blankets and other etceteras; and stipulations were commenced at once. The old Indian named the articles necessary to gain his approbation of the affair, which were: "Three quarts of Morrison County whisky, one pound of tobacco, a blanket and calico dress for the girl!" The lover cheerfully consented to the demands, and then the young squaw had to be consulted or informed about the arrangements.

At first she received the intelligence of her fate with a low, doleful whine, something, I imagine, the same spirit a tigress would alarm her young on the approach of a hunter or some other mortal foe. These symptoms were succeeded by a horrible contortion of the facial organs, a something worse than a grin and more expressive than a frown, which, in most cases, would make a love sick heart stop its beatings. But the stout-hearted Missourian, nothing daunted by his lady-love's exhibition of contempt, awaited the decision that would make him the happiest or most miserable of men.

Finally her father informed her that she was to receive a new blanket, a calico dress, and a proportionate share in the whisky and tabacco. This intelligence had the desired effect. She consented. But owing to the lateness of the hour matters had to be postponed until the following day, when the fellow procured one of the fleetest steeds in Mr. Hill's stables and rode to Little Fails, to buy the articles required in the contract. He returns to the wigwam at the expected hour, where a vast number of the tribe (to which he was soon to become a member) had assembled.

There were about 300 dogs in attendance, which formed no inferior element in point of respectability. However, the articles were presented with very little formality, and then the ceremony commenced, according to the Indian custom, by the great medicine man, who, with a host of others of the same color and texture, extended the ceremony by a war dance, amid the unearthly yells proceeded from 100 savage throats, the beat of drums and the yelps and howls of 300 wolf-like dogs. It was a gala-day for the Indians generally. But the opinion of men in regard of that affair is, that the long, lank, ghastly-looking specimen that became a bride was far superior to her white husband in every endowment.

Increase of Longevity.

Whatever may have been the degeneration of man from the standard of patriarchal longevity recorded in scripture, observes a cotemporary, it is statistically certain that since the beginning of the present century, at all events, the average duration of human life has been steadily increasing in all civilized countries. Aside from the many modern instances of alleged centennarianism (which, even if they be rarely or never fully verified, show the attainment of great age by individuals), there is ample proof that the "expectation of life" of the whole community is much greater now than in past generations.

In France a recent official report shows that the average span of man's existence, which was thirty-one years and three months in 1817, according to the vital statistics then compiled, is now thirty-nine years and eight months; and a similar improvement is evidenced everywhere almost throughout the world. This improvement is principally due to the limitation of epidemic pestilences, and the reduction of infant mortality which so fearfully diminishes the general average of longevity; but a considerable part of it is unquestionably to be ascribed to the improved sanitary conditions of adult life, as regards both communities and individuals; and we may look for still further amelioration when civilized governments and the public at large shall have learned to give the proper prominence to the teachings and the practice of hygiene.

Bad Eyesight.

Many people complain of fatigue in the eyes, or weakness of sight; they cannot read or write for any length of time without the page becoming indistinct and the letters running into each other. These are symptoms which can be removed by attention to the general health, rest, tonics, and frequently (three or four times a day) bathing the forehead and eyes with cold water. But never neglect them. Cold bathing of the whole body every day, making a habit of it, in fact, is a grand conservator of sight. For this purpose, if the person can bear it, the shower-bath is the best. But taking a plunge bath, always dash a little water in the face first, then spring boldly in; don't take the water a toe at a time. When your eyes are at all weak never work or read in the twilight, and never go out in very bright sunshine, especially if the ground is covered with snow. Out in Greenland, after shooting for five or six hours on the ice, the writer used to come on board as hungry as a hawk but as blind as a mole. He was all right on the snow, but the steward had to lead him to the table and assist him in eating. In about two hours he came round again. This snow blindness is caused in a great measure by extreme contraction of the pupil. Cold water to the eyes and a few whiffs of chloroform tend to dispel it.

Faith in the Family.

One of the most intelligent women I have ever known, the Christian mother of a large family of children, used to say that the education of children was eminently a work of faith. She never heard the tramping of her boys' feet in the house, or listened to their noisy shouting in their play, or watch their unconscious slumbers, without an inward, earnest prayer to God for wisdom to train them, and for the spirit of the Highest to guide them. She mingled prayer with counsel and restraint; and the counsel was the wiser and the restraint was the stronger for this alliance of the human and divine elements in her instruction and discipline. And at length, when her children had become men and women, accustomed to the hard strife of the world, her name was the dearest one they could speak; and she who "had fed their bodies from her own spirit's life," who had taught their feet to walk, their tongues to speak and pray, and illumined their consciences with the great lights of righteousness and duty, held their reverence and love, increased a thousand fold by the remembrance of an early education that had its inspiration in faith in God.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1876.

ONE DOLLAR. We will send the PRESS from the first of April till the Presidential election, for **ONE DOLLAR.**

We have not a single subscriber on our list now who has not influence enough to procure at least an additional one,—many could procure half-a-dozen without much trouble.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Enforcement Act.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—Judge Clifford dissented from the opinion, not from the judgment in the Grant Parish case. Judge Waite's opinion does not declare the enforcement act unconstitutional, but the motive of race and color must be avoided in the indictment and established to secure a verdict. Exclusion or conspiracy to exclude white and blacks indiscriminately from the polls, with no other motive than to prevent them voting a certain ticket, does not come within the law. Whites and blacks alike must look to State laws, but when negroes, who wish to vote the Democratic ticket, are prevented, on the ground that no negro shall vote the Democratic ticket, while whites are allowed to vote it, the enforcement act holds, and Federal Courts can take cognizance. The same holds where whites as a race are excluded from the polls, or intimidated by negroes, because they are white. The motive for the wrong must have its origin in prejudice against race or color, whether it be white or black, in order to bring it within the provisions of the enforcement act.

Matt. Carpenter and Judge Black are quoted that there was little in the force bill at first, and nothing in it now.

Senator West says, regarding his reported position on the Southern railroad, that, as he was as much abused and as little understood two years ago, when he favored and secured the jetties, he thinks he knows what is for the interest of Louisiana, and is working in her interest.

The House Committee on the Judiciary has reported in favor of distributing as follows the remainder of the Geneva award, which amounts to about $10,500,000. Persons who suffer direct loss on the high seas, and whose claims with interest amount to about $1,500,000, are first to be reimbursed. Claimants who paid war insurance rates, will receive about $5,000,000, leaving still a residue of $4,000,000. The Committee favor the distribution of the residue among the insurance companies that have put in their claims, holding that this disposition of the money is more just than the covering of it into the Treasury of the United States or returning it to Great Britain.

The bill fixing military salaries was taken up. It will save half a million per annum. The bill passed, yeas 141, nays 61. It is the bill reported by Banning from the Committee on Military Affairs.

Hereafter Federal prisoners from certain Southern States will be sent to the West Virginia, instead of the Albany penitentiary.

Gen. Custer, in his examination before a Congressional Committee, said the post trader frauds could not have gone on without the connivance of the War Secretary.

Articles of impeachment against Belknap were formally presented in Congress by Proctor Knott, of the Judiciary Committee.

The Post Master General is gone to the Connecticut election.

Impeachment articles were to come up Monday, immediately after the reading of the Journal; but did not.

The House on the 1st inst., proceeded to the consideration, as a special order, of the bill reported by Reagan, of Texas, from the Committee on Commerce, to amend the laws concerning commerce and navigation and the regulation of steam vessels.

Robinson, of Indiana, offered a resolution reciting the allegation that Horace Boynton, Clerk of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has been guilty of corrupt and base practices while an officer of the Internal Revenue Bureau in Texas, and directing that a committee to investigate the facts be appointed. Adopted.

The Committee on Military Affairs have agreed to the bill gradually abolishing negro regiments.

The select committee on Freedmen's Bank have prepared a bill for the management and winding up that institution.

In the Senate the bill removing the disabilities of J. J. Gholson passed.

In the Senate Morton introduced a bill to amend certain sections of the act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States; was referred to a committee on judiciary.

A renewed effort will be made by a combination of Democrats and Republicans to pass some kind of currency bill. Chittenden and Williams of New York have taken the matter in hand.

The river and harbor appropriation bill have been prepared. It appropriates about a million less than a year ago.

In Senate the Rail Road Committee unanimously approved the bill appropriating $15,000 for a survey, under the auspices of the War department, of Austin & Polovampo Pacific Rail-Road.

Thurman's bill for a uniform system of bankruptcy passed. Thurman said that the object of this bill was to put an end to the discordant decisions which had made the bankrupt law one thing in one district and another thing in another district.

Hunter from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions reported a bill amending the pension for the War of 1812. It provides pensions of eight dollars a month for all officers and enlisted and drafted men without regard to color, including the militia and volunteers who served for ten days in the military or naval service in the war of 1812, and to their surviving widows who have been married prior to 1850. It also directs the restoration to the pension rolls of pensioners struck from the rolls on account of the rebellion. This restoration is to date from May 1st, 1865. In cases where pensioners have died since their names were struck from the rolls the widows are to have the arrearages from May 1st, 1865. An amendment striking out arrearages was adopted and the bill passed.

COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Conservative County Convention will meet on Tuesday of the first week of Superior Court, to appoint delegates to the State and Congressional District Conventions.

We would respectfully suggest to the State Convention the name of N. L. Williams, Esq., of Yadkin, as a suitable candidate for Secretary of State. Mr. Williams is favorably known and popular in Western N. C., and would add much to the strength of the Conservative ticket.

NON-TAXABILITY OF MORTGAGES.—By an almost unanimous vote, the Supreme Court of California has decided that mortgages are not taxable, and that the law imposing such taxes is unconstitutional. In delivering his opinion, Chief Justice Wallace said:

"The taxation thus imposed nominally upon credits have resulted in the double taxation of the money, the additional tax must of course be paid by some one. And here all human experience, as well as the settled theories of finance, concur that it is not the lender who pays, but the borrower. The borrower is the consumer. The interest which he pays to the lender is the prime cost of the delay for which he has contracted. If the Government, by the imposition of additional taxes, increase the cost, the borrower, being the consumer, must pay it."

The truth of this proposition is illustrated in the following manner:

1st. The mortgage which gives a sort of title to real property, and which draws interest, as a property in the hands of the mortgagee upon which he should pay a tax.

If the mortgagor pays a tax on the encumbrance on the land, then the same property is taxed twice.

2d. The mortgagee will not buy a tax; he saddles his mortgage with the additional burden of the tax, and this the debtor must pay, or else not get the money.

3d. The effort to tax holders of mortgages results in taxing the poor man with the land, the mortgage and the interest on the mortgage debt.

4th. The mortgaged debtor is the man who needs the money, and, who must pay all the costs of obtaining it.

The Centennial Exposition.

We have frequently been asked, recently, when would be the most interesting time to visit the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition In answer we copy from a recent circular, the following programme, so far as arranged, from which all interested can choose their time of visiting the great fair.

WHEN TO VISIT THE EXPOSITION.

The Centennial ceremonial, May 10; grand ceremonies, July 4; harvesting display in Bucks county, in June and July; trials of steam plows and tillage impliments in the same county, in September and October; exhibition of horses, mules, and asses, September 1 to 15; exhibition of horned cattle, September 20 to October 5; exhibition of sheep, swine, goats and dogs, October 10 to 25; exhibition of poultry, October 28 to November 10; gathering of the Order of Good Templars, June 13; international regatta in New York, June 22; yacht regatta on the Deleware, June; special gathering of the Sons of Temperance, June; international series of cricket matches, June and September; congress of Authors in Independence Hall, July 2; parade of Catholic Societies and dedication of the T. A. B. Fountain, July 4; parade of the Knights of Pythias, August 22; international rowing regatta, August 20 to September 15; international rifle matches, September; international medical congress, September 4; parade of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, September 20.

GEN. COX.—Our readers will remember that Gen. W. R. Cox, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, was arrested recently in Raleigh, and taken before the U. S. Commissioner in Wilmington, to answer the charge of conspiring with the Robeson County Commissioners to defraud Dr. Norment of his seat in the Convention. We stated in our issue of March 23, that Gen. Cox was released, there being no evidence to sustain the charge.

Last week we clipped an item from an exchange, stating that the Robeson County Commissioners and Gen. Cox were all bound over to the Federal Court in Raleigh. This is a mistake, as Gen. Cox was not bound over for his appearance at the Federal Court in Raleigh, in June.

The U. S. Commissioner issued his warrant for the arrest of Gen. Cox on the eve of the meeting of the Executive Committee, and immediately said arrest was telegraphed to New Hampshire, and the cry was raised that the Chairman of Democratic State Executive Committee of North Carolina had been arrested for conspiracy and fraud. Thus the ignorant were imposed upon and corruption triumphed.

Republican Judge Montgomery Moses, of South Carolina, after trial, has been impeached and removed from office. He was found guilty on the following charges:

Corruptly demanding money from litigants for decisions, and from public officers for the approval of their pay accounts. Not guilty 1; guilty, 31.

Appropriating for his own use public money in the custody of the officers of the court. Guilty—vote unanimous.

Negligence and unreasonable delay in the transaction of judicial business. Not guilty, 5; guilty, 27.

Refused to sign judicial orders to which all parties in interest consented. Guilty—vote unanimous.

Compelling public officers to issue evidences of public indebtedness in violation of law. Not guilty, 9; guilty, 21.

Corrupt partiality in giving preference to certain public creditors to the detriment of other creditors equally entitled to payment. Not guilty, 1; guilty, 30.

Offering to discharge a grand jury in order to hinder the prosecution of a public officer. Guilty—vote unanimous.

In withdrawing the articles of impeachment against Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, after setting a day for his trial and hearing his answer to the charges, upon an assurance of his resignation is as bad as Grant's accepting the resignation of Belknap at the eleventh hour. The Democrats of Mississippi are not wise. If Ames was guilty he should have been impeached; if innocent acquitted, and not be allowed to resign. It looks somewhat ugly to say the least of it.

DON PEDRO, Emperor of Brazil is on his way to America. Victoria, who came near assuming the title of Empress of India, visits Germany, and our President Grant has become so nervous at the active operations of the "*Confederate* House Committees," that a trip to Mexico or San Domingo is spoken of in order to gain his equilibrium. Is he anxious to smell a little gun-powder, and enjoy camp life on the Texas border?

Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, Butler's son-in-law, has resigned, and the impeachment proceedings are withdrawn.

The cases of the State *vs.* Howerton, and the State *vs.* Turner, have not yet been decided.

Consumption is Curable.

We know there are a thousand heads which will shake a dissent from the proposition we have written above. But facts convince where theories do not.

We are deterred from making this an article in the common acceptation of that word by the limitations imposed by the nature of the subject, which technically belongs to the medical journals, and has no place here save by sufferance. But as thousands perish diurnally of this fell disease who never read the medical journals, or who will not, in the early stages of the malady, take the precaution of consulting with physicians, we think we do not trespass on the noble domain of medical science when we publish, simply with the endorsement of the source whence the information springs, the following statement. The Oxford *Torchlight*—now edited principally by a gentleman widely known as a journalist and literary man—alludes to some cases in these terms under the head, "An Astounding Cure:"

"Last week we saw our old friend John Satterwhite, Esq., aged 64, hearty and hale, better than he has been in thirty years. About one year ago we told the readers of his cure, and of the remedies used so successfully. Mr. Satterwhite has had many relatives to die of consumption. He had long been threatened with the same fell disease. He had hemorrhage after hemorrhage, had a dreadful cough, expectorata pint of most offensive matter every twenty-four hours, was weakening daily until he was scarcely able to rise from a chair, and, as the doctors supposed, was near death's door. By accident he heard of two remedies, which he used together, and with really astonishing results. In three weeks he began to fatten and strengthen, was able to attend to his farming operations, all of his distressing symptons disappeared, his cough vanished, and he walked and rode about a well man. In March of last year we gave a brief statement of his then condition. A year has elapsed, and he has gone on improving. We have known him at least thirty years, and we never saw him so stout and buoyant. He informs us that he has not had an hour's sickness in fifteen months, did not lose a day from work last year, and feels that he is entirely relieved of his pulmonary symptoms.

"THE REMEDY.—One pint of liquor and four tablespoonsful of old *fat* lightwood knot sawdust. Dose, one tablespoonful three times a day. Cut mullen leaves in July or August, dry them, and make a tea, not too strong, and use night and morning in place of coffee. Mix with sugar and milk to suit the taste. Drink one cup full. It is not well to take too much.

"Mr. Satterwhite still continues the use of the mullen tea, and has great faith in it. He informs us that an old friend of his, who is very far gone with consumption, is improving. If it makes a cure we will report the fact, for we know the person and his case appeared desperate. Drs. Jackson, of Philadelphia, Churchill of Paris, and other men of eminence, say that tubercular consumption has been often cured, and we so believe most unfalteringly. We are sure we have known at least two cases. In the one case five doctors in consultation decided that the lady had phthisis, and would die soon. She got well and lived many years, perhaps is still living."

Louisiana Sugar and Rice Crops.

[New York Bulletin.]

Complete returns having been received from several of the producing districts, we are enabled to present accurate data of the sugar and rice crops of Louisiana for the season 1875–76. The aggregate yield of sugar was 144,146 hhds., against 116,857 the previous season.—With the exception of 1870, when the total product reached 144,881 hhds., the yield of the past season is the largest since the war; and though an abundant crop was expected, the result is considerably in excess of the estimates and of the anticipations of the most sanguine. Last season's product represents 163,418,070 pounds net, of which 131,700,860 pounds was brown sugar made by the old process, and 31,717,710 pounds clarified. The total crop of molasses and syrup was 10,870,546 gallons; the former constituted 9,344,885 gallons of the total, and the latter, 1,525 gallons. A very large crop of rice was looked for, but the lack of irrigation consequent on the extreme dry weather during May and June, materially lessened the aggregate. However, the crop was the largest ever produced in the State, the total footing up 169,264 barrels, or 38,930,720 lbs. net. As regards sugar, these figures indicate a steady growth of that important interest, and if the product of future seasons increase in the same proportion with that of the past year, it will not be long before Louisiana will regain its ante-war prominence as a sugar producer.

Managers in Belknap Impeachment.

At a Democratic caucus held on last Thursday night for the purpose of electing managers to conduct the impeachment trial of ex-Secretary Belknap before the Senate,

The following named gentleman were chosen by ballot: Messrs. Lord, New York; McMahon, Ohio; Knott, Kentucky; Lynde, Wisconsin, and Jenks, Pennsylvania, Democrats; and, Wheeler, New York, and Hoar, Massachusetts, Republicans.

The Southern members with their inborn magnanimity and true nobility made a special request to be excused from serving on the board of managers. They well knew that for a Southern man to act as prosecutor would be to only raise sympathy for the self confessed thief, and so they generously declined the high honor of being enrolled among the managers of the high court of impeachment before the highest elective body in America.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION FIGURES.—The New Hampshire election resulted, according to the official figures, in a vote for Governor of 41,755 for Cheney, Republican; 38,128 for Marcy, Democrat; 419 for Kendall, Temperance, and 15 scattering. The total majority was 80,322, Cheney having 3,208 majority over all. Last year the total vote was 79,206, and no candidate having had a majority over all others, the Legislature had to elect the Governor. A vote was taken this year on calling a Constitutional Convention, which resulted overwhelmingly in favor of the proposition.

The European Market summary for the week shows business inactive with a declining tendency in the prices of breadstuffs.

The OBSERVER says that Mr. Clemmons, of Asheville, has secured contracts for carrying the mail over more than one hundred routes. Where'd you learn that, Joseph?—*Blue Ridge Blade.* [Learned it from the Salem *Press*,—*Observer.*]

The *Press* said over thirty; but over one hundred is putting it rather high!

Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, April 3.—Sixty towns including Hartford give Robinson 15,733, Ingersoll 17,668, Smith temperance 462. Atwater last year gave Greene 15,607, Ingersoll 18,646, Smith temperance 894, scattering 6, so far as heard from Republicans have gained 11 Representatives and Democrats 14.

PETERSON FOR MAY.—The May number of this highly popular and interesting Ladies' National Magazine, is already before us. Besides the usual attractive fashion plates, embroidery patterns, &c., the Centennial in pen and pencil adds much to interest its 150,000 subscribers.

If the Sandwich Islands are small, they can boast of two active valcanoes within their limits. The fiery display is said to be magnificent viewed from the sea.

Cuba is becoming more and more unhappy, the latest hardship being a decree which establishes an income tax of thirty per cent. No people can suffer such extortion and prosper; but the mere fact that the government is reduced to the extremity of making the demand shows that the end is near.

TREMENDOUS STORM IN ALABAMA.—MONTGOMERY, April 3.—A storm prevailed over nearly the entire State coming from the East, lasting 19 hours without intermission, accompanied by unusually heavy thunder and continuous wind and lightning. It is considered the heaviest ever known, 7 inches of water having fallen in the time; great damage done to the planting interest. The Alabama river has risen 50 feet and is now rising at the rate of 4½ inches in an hour. No deaths reported but many houses blown down. No information since Saturday.

WHAT NEXT? A special to the *National Republican* newspaper, in Washington, dated Raleigh, March 31, says:

"The rumor that S. D. Pool, present Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State, is a defaulter for a considerable sum to the Peabody fund has created great excitement."

In commenting on this, the Raleigh *News* says:

"The above from the *National Republican* contains the first intimation that has reached the *News* of a subject which may admit of a satisfactory solution. We withhold any expression until the time for such solution shall have passed without it."

We give the above as rumors of the week, and, of course, await farther developments.

THE CAPTURE OF MATAMORAS by Porfirio Diaz, the leader of the present revolution against the Mexican President, Lerdo de Tejada, is the most telling blow the government has sustained from the present movement. The story of the taking of the city is a sickening evidence of the unreliability of the Mexican character. The valorous troops sent out to resist the would-be destroyer of a government elected by the people go over to the enemy; the troops in garrison, with a few exceptions refuse to fire on the revolutionists, and the deserted commander has to take refuge on United States soil. Diaz, the adventurer who leads this rebellion, has nothing but promises of spoil to offer, and yet a city like Matamoras allows itself to fall into the hands of this man at the head of a few hundred ragamuffins. Comment is needless.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Pennsylvania Republican Convention.

HARRISBURG, March 29.—The Republican State Convention, W. H. Koonts temporary Chairman and McPherson permanent President. The platform—Lancaster Platform of 1875 was reaffirmed, especially that portion demanding honest men for office with brains—with brains enough to demand honesty when they see it.—It demands candidates at Cincinnati whose honesty is above suspicion. It denounces the Democrats in Congress for subserviency to defiant leaders of the rebellion who are now dominating them for indications of a purpose to open the Treasury to alarming and unjust demands from insurrectionary statements against division of school funds and denounces the attempt to force upon the nation a free trade tariff. The remedy for our suffering is higher, not lower tariff. It will present Hartranft to the Cincinnati Convention as a candidate for the Presidency and delegates are instructed to give him an earnest and united support. Grant and his administration were unnoticed.

The Indian Bureau.

Gen. Alfred M. Scales, of North Carolina, in a speech in the House of Representatives, last Thursday, gave the expenses of the Indian Bureau as follows:

"To keep up this Indian Bureau and its agencies, two superintendents are required, at $4,000. There are sixty-nine agents at $1,500 each, making $103,500. Then there is the Iowa agency, $500, and seven special agencies, $10,500; clerks, &c., $4,600; five inspectors $15,000; traveling expenses of same, $7,500; Indian bureau, $69,880; other expenses, books, &c., $10,000; commissioners of the Indian board, $15,000, and they ask, in addition to that, for $5,000 more, which would be $20,000 a year. These items make in all a sum of $245,000. Then there is spent at each agency $6,000 a year making $456,000. The total is thus $701,000."

This, of course, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, is not one half the expenses of the bureau, for it may be safely estimated that for every dollar these chaps were paid legitimately they stole at least three.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE ITEMS.

Professor Kerr, State Geologist, was in Fayetteville in quest of suitable lands upon which to settle a party of Frenchmen, who desire to locate in their midst for the purpose of raising silk worms.

FIRE IN RALEIGH.—We learn from the *News* of Tuesday morning, that the brick building in which a Drug Store, Clothing Store, and Nichols & Gorman's Job Printing Office were situated, caught fire at a little past one o'clock in the morning. Messrs. Nichols & Gorman are believed to have lost heavily. This is the third time the building has caught fire.

A NUMEROUS BAPTISING.—One hundred and forty-eight colored people were baptized last Sunday in Mordecai's pond near Raleigh. Thirty-two of these were from the First Colored Baptist Church: one was from Shaw University, and one hundred and fifteen from the First Baptist Church. Rev. J. J. Worlds did the baptising. He took them by twos into the water, and was one hour and fifty minutes doing the work.—*News.*

The Fayetteville *Wide Awake* says: Two notorious horse-thieves, Riley Beale and John Conner, who stole a horse and two mules, some time ago, from Endor Iron Works, were convicted at Pittsboro last Wednesday and sentenced by His Honor Judge Kerr to 20 years each in the Penitentiary.

The Raleigh *News* says: Republicans in the city have applied for an injunction from Judge Watts to stop the city election next May. They hope by means of such a crutch to fasten hold to the city paps again, but the attempt is so lame that even the negroes poke fun at it. Fuller and Fowle and Busbee & Busbee represent the city.

Dr. H. J. Menninger, formerly Secretary of State of North Carolina, was on the 23 ult., elected Vice-President of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York.

The exercises at the approaching Commencement at Chapel Hill, will be of such a character as to induce a very large attendance, at Chapel Hill on the first Thursday in June. During the week it is expected that a sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Pritchard of Raleigh. That an address will be delivered by the Hon. Alfred Waddell the member of Congress from the Wilmington District before the two Societies of the University. A Memorial Oration by Ex-Gov. Vance on the life and services of the late Govenor David L. Swain, at the request of the Trustees of the University.

Wilmington *Star:* Of the three finest native grapes which the Old North State has blessed this country with, the Isabella ranks second to none. As many are unacquainted with its origin, it may be of interest. The Isabella is supposed to be a hybrid between the Burgundy, introduced into South Carolina by the Hugonots, and the native fox grape of the Carolinas. It was first noticed at Dorchester, S. C. There Governor Benjamin Smith of North Carolina, obtained cuttings, which he planted at Smithville, near Wilmington. From this stock Mrs. Isabella Gibbs transported a vine to Long Island, N. Y., where the grape is one of our hardiest, flourished and attracted attention. It was called the "Isabella" in compliment to Mrs. Gibbs, who introduced it at the North.

Shipped to the State Museum to be sent to the Centennial. Caldwell *Messenger:* Last week Mr. T. J. Montgomery shipped to Prof. Kerr, State Geologist, specimens of different kinds of wood peculiar to the western or mountain section of the State. The collection embraces the following: Sugar maple, white maple, mountain maple, yellow birch, serris black ash, beech, chestnut, white walnut, black birch, yellow buckeye, small nut hickory, hornbeam, witch hazel, shell-bark hickory, rhododendron, cucumber, linn, wild cherry, table mountain pine, rough bark cucumber, crab apple, black spruce, hemlock, Lower Creek birch or nine bark, (a local name for this tree,) white spruce pine, wild cherry, ivy, white oak, red oak, balsam fir, black locust, black walnut, spanish oak, white hickory, striped maple, chestnut oak, white pine, honey locust, buck wood, and one specimen the name of which is not known here, but Prof. Kerr will doubtless ferrit it out.

The committee to whom Gen. Vance referred the matter have recommended John Wakefield, of Caldwell, for the cadetship at West Point. John Cowles is recommended as alternate. No doubt Gen. Vance will regard the suggestion of the committee and make the appointment. The committee were Col. Folk, Dr. J. Mason, Spainhour, and Horton Bowers, Esq.—*Asheville paper.*

The Raleigh *Sentinel* learns that nearly $20,000 have been subscribed towards building the Methodist Church in that city. $40,000 are to be raised, and no difficulty is anticipated in procuring that amount. In the proposed church there will be a pew bearing the name of each county of the State engraved on a silver plate.

The Radicals of the 7th District have been called to meet in Salisbury on the 30th of May, to nominate a candidate for Congress and appoint two delegates to the National Republican Conventon.

That's farming. Milton *Chronicle:* Mr. Daniel Brooks bought a piece of land near Roxboro', of Col. C. S. Winstead, for which he paid $1,700. Charlie, no doubt, thought it a big price, and so it was; but with the help of three boys Mr. Brooks made the first year between six and seven thousand pounds of tobacco, which he carried to Pace's Warehouse in Danville, and Pace brothers—famous for high prices—sold it at an average of forty-five dollars a hundred. So his first crop paid for the land and left him over a thousand dollars. That's farming.

Mr. Steele of Richmond county takes a trip. Rockingham *Courier:* Thomas J. Steele returned this week from the "Lane of Flowers." He reports that on his way by private conveyance to Florica, in several localities he found it hard to buy anything in the provision line. In the southern part of Georgia he and his hands were unable to get anything but potatoes to eat for more than three days. He says he was forcibly reminded of the career of "Marion and his men" in their hardships on the Pee Dee during the Revolution when they were compelled to live on potatoes ond use bark as plates. He says corn is already more than knee high in Florida, and cotton is up, garden peas and strawberries are plenty. His friends in R—— would have said "thankie" for a few peas.

Major Turner Morehead Reidsville *News:*—Major Morehead of Leaksville is now in New York city under the treatment of one of the most skillful physicians of that city. The Maj. has suffered for a long time from a spinal affection growing out of a wound received during the war, the ball struck him in the mouth and passed out the back of the neck, severing one of the muscles which is as hard as gristle. The Doctor says the injury has all grown out of this hard substance pressing on the nerves which belong to the spinal column. We are glad to hear that the prospects for an immediate cure is very flattering.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Minnesota man has been South, and thus writes to a citizen of Charlotte upon returning and finding snow a foot deep. The letter is dated St Charles, Minn., March 20th, 1876, and this is an extract printed in the *Observer:* My trip South has spoiled me for this country, and as soon as I can arrange my business, I shall start for North Carolina again. I passed through your city the next night after I left you, and I made the trip in eight days and returned by the Coast Line. Several of our monied men are going to your State with me. I never saw a country I liked so well as North Carolina, and if nothing happens, I hope to spend the balance of my days in your State. Let me say, I am more than pleased with the good people of your State; they are not what they are represented to be North. Long shall I remember the kindness I received in the South Atlantic States. I dream of the negro Legislature of South Carolinightly; that was a fearful sight to a Northern Republican; and let me say, it shook my political creed to the bottom. Radicalism will do North but it is not the thing for the good solid people of the South. I should be truly sorry to see your State in the condition that South Carolina is.

BLACK WHALES IN MOBJACK BAY.—A school of so-called "black whales" was driven into Mobjack bay last week by a south-east gale. They were stranded on a bar at the mouth of East river, in Matthews county, Va. A party of men engaged in making a fish pond, got overboard, and after an exciting battle, succeeded with axes in killing the whole of them. Their captors have been busily engaged in cutting off the blubber, from which they will realize a good sum. The largest whale was 15½ feet long and five feet across. Such visitors are unusual in the lower Chesapeake.

The sugar crop in Cuba exhibits an immense falling off from that of last year. The activity of the insurgents in the Central Department has had its effect, where the ruined sugar houses and burned cane fields are all that remain to the Spaniards after their eight years' struggle with the insurrection.

The number of students in Virginia colleges from other States was last year 694; total number, 1,880. In 1870–'71, according to a circular issued by the United States Commissioners of Education, the number of students in Virginia colleges from other States was 504, which was more than any other State in the Union except Connecticut.

DIED IN TEXAS.—Sarah Caroline Manly, widow of the late John H. Manly, and daughter of the late Louis D. Henry, died in Houston, Texas, on the 3rd of March, 1876.

ANOTHER DISASTER AT SEA.—We seem to have in some of the recent accidents by storm at sea, a repetition of the *Northfleet* and *Atlantic* disasters. Now comes a fearful calamity in the Arabian Gulf. The steamship *Jowad* with five hundred persons, principally Persian pilgrims, was wrecked. Only three persons are known to have escaped.

A Boston journal says that New York spends $2,000,000 a year for flowers alone, and for plants and fruits $3,000,000 more.

Hon. Geo. Bancroft is the oldest Cabinet officer living, having been appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Polk, March 4, 1846.

THE SPRING CATTLE DRIVE FROM TEXAS.—From the Galveston *News* we get some statistics relative to the immense business which is done in that State in the business of stock-raising. Thirty-nine cattle drivers will drive from San Antonio into Kansas 258,000 cattle. The following are the prices at which cattle are selling, *in specie:* Yearlings, $4 to $4.50; two year olds, mixed, $6.50 to $8; cows, $7 to $9; beeves, $14 to $15. Taking ten dollars to be the average price per head, the 258,000 cattle which will be driven from one town into one State will bring to that locality the enormous sum of $2,560,000.

The shipments of print cloths to England from Fall River now approximate 20,000 per week. The manufacturers intend to raise the quantity to 30,000 pieces, about one quarter of the weekly productions. The value of this export will be about $60,000 per week, or 3,000,000 per year, over one-fourth of the aggregate amount of our exports in 1860, when this export reached its maximum, $11,000,000. Other New England cities are following suit, among them Lowell, Lawrence, Manchester, Lewiston and Biddeford.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has been before the public for years, and is pronounced by thousands superior to all other articles for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and all Pulmonary Complaints.

BOSTON, March 28.—The *Post* publishes an account of an interview with Gen. Kilpatrick, in which he denied that he left Washington to escape testifying before the investigating committee. He says he is ready to swear that Gen. Butterfield offered him $20,000 to assist in procuring him the New York Collectorship, and can bring half a dozen witnesses who saw the offer in writing.

According to the New York *Times* it turns out that the presentations and honors conferred on Chas. O'Connor, the famous lawyer, for his supposed kindness in conducting the case of Mrs. Forrest in her suit for divorce, without fee, were unmerited. Out of the $64,000 alimony granted by the court, it seems now that Mrs. Sinclair received but $5,000, Mr. O'Conor $40,000, and Mr. Chase, his associate, $19,000.

The sugar crop in Cuba exhibits an immense falling off from that of last year. The activity of the insurgents in the central department has had its effect, where the ruined sugar-houses and burnt-cane-fields are all that remain to the Spaniards after the eight years' struggle with the insurrectionists.

The Emperor of Brazil is now on his way to this country with his wife, both private passengers by one of the regular mail steamers that sail between New York and Rio Janeiro.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn,	70 a 75	Salt	1 40 a 1 50
Wheat,	1 10 a 1 20	" American,	0 00
Flour,	2 75 a 3 00	Candles ada.	18 a 20
Meal,	2½ a 0	Oils, Linseed,	0.00 a 1.25
Chop,	2 a 2	" Kerosene,	22 a 30
Bacon	13½ a 18	Sheetings, Fries' B.	8
Pork,	0 00 a 9 00	" " A	8½
Lard,	12½ a 15	Yarn, Fries.	0 00 a 1 15
Eggs,	00 a 10	Iron,	5 a
Molasses,	28 a 40	Nails,	4½ a 5
Cheese Fac.	18 a 25	Calf Skins, green,	10 cts.
" Mount.	15 a 20	Tallow,	8 a 10
Butter	25 a 00	Beeswax,	28 a 30
Peas,	80 a 00	Clover Seed,	$11 00 a 12 00
Apples, green,	1 25 a 2 00	Home grown;	0.00 a 0.00
dried,	4 a 10	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50
Potatoes, sw.	60 a 65	Brick,	7.00 a 00.00
" irish,	50 a 75	Shingles,	
Coffee,	22 a 30	Long leaf pine,	4.50 a 5 50
Sugar,	8 a 15	Hay, per cwt.	00 a 70
" crushed,	15 a 18	Rags, per	2½ a 3
Dried peel, peach.,	12½ a 22	Butter Beans,	18
" unpeel ¼ "	6a 8	Dried Cherries	18 to 20

Oats, scarce, 60 cents.

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

Lugs, Common,	$ 3 00 to 4 00
" Good	4 00 to 5 50
Fillers common	4 50 to 6 00
"	6 25 to 7 50
" Fine	8 00 to 12 00
Smokers common	5 00 to 6 50
" good	6 50 to 10 00
" faney	10 00 to 18 00
Wrappers common	6 00 to 10 00
" good	12 00 to 20 00
" faney	20 00 to 50 00

Danville Tobacco Market.

Primings	1 50 to 2 00
Lugs—Very Common,	3.00 to 4.00
" Medium,	5.00 to 7.00
Fine Smokers,	8.00 to 16.00
Leaf—Common,	4.00 to 6.00
" Good	5.00 to 10.50
Wrappers—Medium,	10.00 to 12.00
" Fine,	15.00 to 25.00
" Extra,	25.00 to 50 00

Richmond Tobacco Market.

BLACK.

Lugs—Common	$ 2 00 to 3 00
Good	4 50 to 5 00
Extra	6 00 to 6 50
Leaf—Common	4 00 to 6 00
Medium to good	7 00 to 10 00
Fine	11 00 to 13 00

BRIGHT.

Lugs—Common smokers,	6 50 to 7 00
Medium to good smokers,	8 00 to 15 00
Fine to Fancy	17 50 to 22 50
Leaf—Common fillers	6 00 to 7 50
Good fillers	8 00 to 10 00
Fine fillers	11 00 to 13 00
Wrappers—Common	10 00 to 15 00
Medium to good	15 00 to 25 00
Fine	30 00 to 50 00
Extra	80 00 to 115 00

MAHOGANY.

Wrappers—Common to medium	12 50 to 20 00
Good to fine	25 00 to 35 00
Fancy	37 50 to 50 00

Fayetteville, April 1.—Bacon 13½ a 14 Flour, $6.00 a $6 50; Corn 0 75 a 0,80; Oats 55 a 60; Rye, $1 00; Wheat, $0 00 a $0 00 Lard, 16 a 18; Brandy, $2 00; Whisky, corn $1 50 a $1 70; rye, a $2 00 a $2 25; Salt 1 25 a 1 35.

Charlotte, April 3.—Bacon 13 a 13½ Flour, $3 00 a $3 25; Corn, 65 a 70; Oats, 50 55; Wheat, $1 15 a $1 25; Brandy, Apple, $2 25 a $2 50; Peach, $2 70 a $3 00.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1876.—Flour dull, however, without any decided change, and prices steady; Western and State 4.50a70; Southern flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy, 1a2 lower. Corn scarce and firmer; 67a67½ for No. 2 graded mixed; 65½ for new yellow; 68 for new white Southern.—Oats heavy anp 1 lower at 44a48, mixed western and State 45a50. Stock in store, April, 11,888; wheat 3,656,710, corn 298,477; oats 710,910; rye 58,429, Pork heavy; new 23.20. Lard heavy; prime steam 14.20a25, latter choice. Whisky firmer at 11¼a12. Freights dull.

BALTIMORE.—Oats quiet and heavy. Rye dull and steady. Provisions quiet and steady. Lard very firm; refined 14¼; crude, none offering. Coffee firmer and higher; cargoes 15¾a18¾; jobbing 16¼a18¼. Whisky quiet at 12. Sugar quiet.

A NEW LOT OF

OF

Spring and Summer

GOODS

AT

Mrs. Douthit's

MILLINERY STORE,

SALEM, N. C.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER

HATS & BONNETS,

SASHES and RIBBONS

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & BERLIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES; HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

Perfumeries and Extracts and many other articles in my line.

Jet Jewelry and Necklaces, the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

Salem, N. C., December 9th, 1875.—No-49

LOCAL ITEMS.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the week. As no mails arrive or depart on Sunday the office will not be open on that day.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 7, a. m.; due every day except Sunday, by 6.30, p. m.

Mount Airy mail, *via* Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Little Yadkin, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 30, a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 3, p. m.

Madison mail, *via* Sedge Garden, Germanton and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 5 p. m.; Closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 30 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, *via* Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elbaville and Fulton: closes every Wednesday at 6, a. m. due, every Thursday, 7, p. m.

Jonesville mail, *via* Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains East Bend and Boonеville: due every Friday, by 7 p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 6, a. m.

Walkertown mail, *via* Salem Chapel, White Road, Belew's Creek Mills and Blakely: closes every Friday, at 4 30, p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7, p. m.

Huntsville mail via Clemmonsville, Lewisville and Panther Creek, closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 30, a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOCAL NOTICES.—Notices will be published in our local columns at 20 cents per line, every insertion, for regular customers who have standing advertisements in the PRESS. Otherwise, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

OBITUARY NOTICES.—All obituary notices and tributes of respect, over ten lines, will be charged at advertising rates. Terms cash.

A GOOD GARDEN.—Remember, the foundation of a good garden is good seeds, in the first place, and good culture afterwards.

At ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, you will find *all fresh and reliable* SEEDS. No old stock on hand, remember that.

WANTED.—Copies of the Farmer's and Planter's Almanac for the years 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 and 1834. Any one having them will confer a great favor by sending them to this office.

EPISCOPAL SERVICE.—Rev. W. P. Bynum, we learn, will hold religious service in Winston, on the second Sabbath of every month.

TAX LISTING, at Commissioner's Hall to-day and to-morrow.

DISTURBANCE.—The barber shop near Patterson & Co's store, was the scene of a drunken row on Sunday night last, resulting in the smashing of the barber's chair. Other disturbances on the street are reported. This is unusual in our midst, and should be looked after by the proper authorities. Such conduct should not go unpunished.

THE CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY at the Court-house, for the benefit of the Methodist church was a success, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings last. Quite handsome sums were realized.

PALM SUNDAY.—The usual services at the Moravian church will be observed. A full choir will open the services at 10 o'clock in the morning, followed by an appropriate sermon.

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock the solemn rite of Confirmation will be administered by Rev. A. L. Oerter. In the evening at 7 o'clock, the usual readings of the passion, or holy week, will be opened. The music on the occasion will be excellent, including the beautiful and well known "Hosanna." Service every evening during the week.

Municipal Elections.

The election of Mayor and Commissioners for the towns of Salem, Winston and Kernersville, will take place on the first Monday in May next.

The County Commissioners have appointed the following Registrars and Judges of the elections:

SALEM.—H. W. Fries, Registrar. Chas. Brietz and T. B. Douthit, Judges.

WINSTON.—W. B. Johnston, Registrar. J. D. Tavis and G. W. Hinshaw, Judges.

KERNERSVILLE.—Gaston Kerner, Registrar. Wm. Griffith and Joseph Armfield, Judges.

DANGEROUS SPORT.—We learn that one day last week, several boys went out to the Railroad trestle over Brushy Fork Creek, about one mile from this place, carrying a velocipede with them, which they placed upon the planks that are laid across the trestle for persons who pass over it on foot. One boy then mounted the velocipede, and while two others kept it ballanced for him, he rode over the trestle, which is some 75 or 80 feet high. This is certainly dangerous sport, and the best way to reward boys who engage in it is to remonstrate with them, and be sure and see that it is not repeated.

If the feed-trough opposite our office is not soon fixed up, one of "Simmons' Liver Regular" signs will pass into oblivion.

The various ice-ponds around town have had the water drawn off, which is a great inconvenience to the frogs that had located in them.

An old farmer, who pays strict attention to "signs" and such things, says that the peach trees will bloom again—next Spring.

It is not often that stars are visible in the day time, but last Saturday when a Main street man made an April fool of his wife he saw stars, moons and eclipses for awhile.

Monday afternoon the citizens in the lower part of Main street were treated to some choice music from a couple of "swine-onettis" that were being conducted to the pound.

POSTPONEMENT.—The sale of the House and Lot, at Trinity College, belonging to John R. Webster, has been postponed to APRIL 14th. See advertisement.

MUNICIPAL.—We hear the names of R. L. Patterson, J. W. Fries and A. Fogle, Esqs., spoken of as candidates for the Mayoralty of Salem.

The attention of our readers is directed to the attractive little advertisement, which appears in this issue, of POOLE & HUNT, the widely known Founders and Machinists of Baltimore, Md. Several thousand mills throughout the United States have been equipped by this firm, and their Waterwheels, Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Presses, &c., are known and highly appreciated in almost every section of the Western Hemisphere. When you need anything in their line, give them a trial; you will not be disappointed.

LITITZ.—A small lot of Stereoscopic Views of the Spring, Linden Hall, Hotel and other localities in and around this beautiful town in Pennsylvania, received. Orders can be left at the Bookstore, where specimens may be examined.

HOW TO WRITE LETTERS.—This excellent little manual, published by Sower, Potts & Co., is not the ordinary "Letter Writter," but giving the correct structure, composition, punctuation, formalities and uses of the various kinds of Letters, Notes and Cards. It should be in the hands of every one, and would save much trouble and vexation by consulting its pages. Price $1.—For sale at the BOOKSTORE.

LITERATURE FOR THE YOUNG, is a compilation of choice selections from standard authors, giving easy lessons in composition in connection therewith. It familiarizes the young student with the best and purest literature. It is one of the very best books for the young we have ever seen. At the Bookstore—price 50 cents.

I. O. O. F.—Chesley Hamlin, Esq., was elected delegate to Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows to meet in Raleigh in May next.

A CARD.

DANBURY, N. C., March 31st, 1876.

MESSRS EDITORS:—Please allow us thro' your columns, to acquaint the public and our late patrons of the misfortune that befel us this morning in the complete destruction by fire of the *Reporter* office. The cause of the fire is not clear, and some mysterious facts are connected therewith. However, we are by no means depressed, and intend to resume the publication of our paper just as soon as new material can arrive. Our late patrons will aid us materially to establish ourselves by promptly settling up their dues. We hope they will not forget us, but come forward punctually with the amounts due us.

Very Respectfully,
PEPPER & SONS,
Proprietors Danbury Reporter.

We regret to announce the above very much, and hope the *Reporter* will soon makes its appearance again.

WINE.—Thanks to R. F. Linville, Esq., for a bottle of his excellent Ive's Grape Wine.

AMERICAN FARMER FOR APRIL.—This valuable rural magazine for the current month is on our table. It contains 51 articles of unusual interest to the Farmer, and in such variety that almost all can find something which will suit their purpose. The hints on "Work for the Month" are alone worth the subscription price. Specimens at Book store.

ACCIDENT.—Miss Caroline Cook, while stepping into a wagon near the Salem Bridge, had her leg broken by a kick from a mule attached to the vehicle. The gay lettering on the bridge it is supposed frightened the mule, and hence the accident. This is not the first time that similar accidents have happened at the some spot, on or near the bridge. A little paint would make all right.

Dr. Keehln attended the sufferer, who is doas well as can be expected.

TAKE NOTICE BOYS!—By order of the Mayor no Sling Shots are to be used within the corporate limits of the town.

When Tray Butner was put on earth, it was intended that he should be a dog, and right well has he performed the part of a dog; but on Wednesday, when a young man tried to make him act in the capacity of a horse, Tray couldn't see the sense in it, and after being harnessed to a small wagon, made things lively on Main street, by running away.

The following is a venire of jurors drawn to serve at the Spring Term, 1876, Stokes Superior Court:

FIRST WEEK.

J M Smith, Wilson B Vaughn, E A Smith, Squire Venable, J C Gann, Landon Duncan, W N Blackburn, Jackson Smith, J P Smith Len Smith, Rufus Morton Henry A Burton, J S Flippin, Owen Joyce, H H Holland, Hardin Martin, A C Rhodes, Jos S Blackwell, A B Steel, Abram Martin, Martin Mabe, Arch Fry, John H Campbell, John H Mitchell, Josiah W Fulton, G W Merritt, Dan'l Kiser, H C Coe, John H Shamel, Z L Wall, G W May, E H Young, Irvin Tedder, P H Martin, R T Joyce, Jacob Fulton.

SECOND WEEK.

Braxton Lankford, Wm Bundurant, James A Powell, James Hawkins, James A Kreeger, D N Dalton, S M Goff, John Martin, J B George, C H Matthews, Jas A Pepper, E Y Payne, Jno H Farguson, Yancy B Davis, J G. Gordon, Jos W Neal, Jas F Davis, J P Griffin. *Danbury Reporter.*

A highly reliable gentleman of Stokes county, yesterday informed us that several of his guineas froze and fell off their roost on Tuesday night, the 21st ult., and that five or six turtle doves were found in his barn yard on Wednesday morning following, several of which were completely frozen and others apparently so, but on being carried to the fire soom became able to fly.—*Danbury Reporter.*

Harper Blackburn. Winston *Sentinel:* Harper Blackburn, Esq., of this county, while attending the burial of his brother, Jodge Blackburn, on Sunday of last week, was taken sick and died on Wednesday morning.

SALISBURY.—We glean the following items from the *Watchman:*

The Mansion House is to be re-roofed and repainted.——The young men of that town have organized a debating society.——St. Luke's Episcopal church has a new bell, measuring four feet across the bottom, and weighing fourteen hundred pounds.——The *Watchman* recommends portable water tanks to be used in cases of fire.——A general cleaning up in town and suburbs is also recommended.

TRINITY—EXTRAORDINARY SATISTICS.—The following extraordinary statistics of Trinity College were read by Dr. Craven to the Centennial in Raleigh, on last Thursday night:

The College has existed as Academy and College thirty-four years; for nine years it was somewhat connected with the State. The annual average of matriculations since '52, except during the war, is 182; during the whole time the College has lost $6.060 by bad debts; has given $11,360 gratuitous tuition; there have been in all 12 deaths, 25 expulsions and 1,157 conversions in the College Chapel. There have been 184 graduates; 34 are lawyers, 13 physicians, 28 preachers, 25 teachers and professors in Colleges. The College owns property worth $45,000, and of this, has by its own exertions earned and paid $35,000. There are now 119 students present; 15 Seniors; 18 Juniors; 31 Sophomores; 32 Freshmen, and 33 in special and preparatory studies.—*Ral. News.*

DIED,

At the residence of Spencer Hanes, at Fulton, Davie county, on the 2nd inst., of congestive chill, Miss MOLLIE BRIDGER.

Near Pierce City, Mo., on the 1st of March, of heart disease, Mr. ZENITH C. GRIFFITH, formerly of this county, aged about 41 years.

Near Abbott's Creek, Davidson county, on Tuesday March 28th, of Dropsy, Mr. JACOB IDOL, aged about 75 years.

FRANK LESLIE, at his Mammoth Publishing House, 537 Pear Street, New York, issues seventeen bautifully illustrated newspapers and magaztnes. Mr. Leslie was the first in the United States to undertake the publication of a weekly illustrated newspaper, and to him belongs the honor of being the publisher of the "Oldest Illustrated Newspaper in America." The person who secures the agency for these publications for this vicinity, and will give our citizens an opportunity of inspecting the several issues and copies of the eight magnificent chromos the choice from which is given with a subscription to either of the Illustrated Weeklies, will have a handsome and profitable employment. These papers are well known, and sell readily for from 10 to 15 cents on news-stands, and are now first offered through agents to annual subscribers, with a valuable chromo, which to all lovers of art, is alone worth more than the subscription price. An annual subscriber to the ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER receives during the year 832 newspaper pages. Folded to the size of a large octavo book the subscriber would have 3,328 pages, equal to seven octavo books of ordinary size, say 460 pages each, and one half of these pages would contain fine engravings, and for the centennial year will make the most accurate and valuable illustrated History of the National Jubilee published. We advise our readers, after they have subscribed to the PRESS to secure one of Frank Leslie's Illustrated periodicals, and with it the beautiful chromo.

NEW GOODS.—A drive in **Black Alpaca and Mohair.** The best I ever offered for the money.

A fresh supply,—Which come and buy,—Cheap for Cash.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 5th 1876.

FRESH LAWNS & WHITE GOODS.

A fine stock, cheaper than ever.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS. Something New.

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

You Have no Excuse.

Have you any excuse for suffering with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint? Is there any reason why you should go on from day to day complaining with Sour Stomach, Sick Head ache, Habitual Costiveness, palpatation of the Heart, Heart burn, Waterbrash, Gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, Coming up of food after eating, Low spirits, &c. No! It is positively your own fault if you do. Go to your Druggist, Dr. V. G. THOMPSON, and get a Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 75 cents your cure is certain, but if you doubt this, get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you.

A MYSTERY.

I that path was treading, where the sun his rays were shedding, beaming, gleaming, fairly streaming through the trees; and I watched the streamlet glistening, as entranced, I there was listening to the melting, merry music on the breeze; when beneath a tree reclining, where no ray of sun was shining, lo! I saw a fellow being on the ground. Though no other feature shifted, quickly soon his eyes uplifted, upward lifted as he wildly looked around.—'Good morning, friend,' said I approaching: 'Are you waiting—waiting for some messenger of news, I mean.' But no other words he uttered, and no other sentence muttered, save: 'You'll find there is none like the Wilson Sewing machine.' 'That's a strange expression, surely,' said I, looking down demurely. 'You, good friend, the question will excuse, I ween.' But he only looked the prouder, as he spoke the words the louder, 'there is none like the Wilson Sewing Machine.' So I left him there reclining, where no ray of sun was shining, wondering at his words and what the man did mean. Thinking surely 'twas a mystery, and that some hidden history was weaving, round myself and Wilson's Sewing Machine. So I then resolved to buy one; nay, I felt compelled to try one. And behold! I've cause for gladness, that the words I deemed were madness, induced me thus to buy, and from

A. M. JONES,
Salem, N. C.

Agent for Western, North Carolina.
March 30, 1875.–33.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N C., April 1st, 1876.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Ann P. Foster, Miss Susey Holder, Miss Eunice Hill, Miss Mary Jorden, Miss Sarah Leinback, Mrs. Fannie Leek, Miss Sarah Marshall, Minerva Rike, Mrs. Fany Steadman, (col.) Miss Adih Stafford, Mrs. Sallie Whitfield, Mrs. Mary J. Wear.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Juleus Brandock, (col.) J. A. Bitting. H. Fiddler, J. M. Gilmer, R. F. Gray, Henry Hayse, (col.) C. H. Hite, W. B. Hampton, Samuel Holder, Valentine Motsinger, Alfred Miller, (col.) Ab Meaks, (col.) G. H. Nickerson, John H. Parrish, J. W. Rierson 2, John Russell, Willis Richmond, (Care of William Watson.) A. W. Reece, J. C. Swaim, Alexander Shutt, Jeremiah Steverd, W. W. Vest, Winstead & Co., Peter A. Warner.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOOK HERE. The cold snaps of weather have not only damaged the tobacco plants, but also garden vegetables.

THEREFORE ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE has just been supplied with a fresh lot of superior and reliable Garden Seeds.

NOTICE.

SALEM, N. C. April 6th, 1876.

On the 14th of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., I will sell at public auction, for cash, at the door of the First National Bank of Salem, N. C., A HOUSE AND LOT AT TRINITY COLLEGE, Randolph County, N. C., known as the property of John R. Webster, to satisfy a mortgage deed made by said Webster to me.

I. G. LASH.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS. SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS. MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns. SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS OF IMPROVED DESIGNS, A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT, SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

LIST YOUR TAXES.

The Board of Trustees for Winston Township will sit at the following times and places, for the purpose of listing the taxable property in said Township, viz:

John Masten's, Monday, April 3rd.
Winston, (Court House) Tuesday and Wednesday, April 4th and 5th.
Salem, (Commissioners Hall) Thursday and Friday, April 6th and 7th.

The lists will have reference to the 1st of April.

By order of the Board,
J. A. LINEBACK, Clerk.
March 21st, 1876.

PIEDMONT WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C.

Has the BEST LIGHTED SALE-ROOM of any Warehouse in town.

IT WAS THE FIRST HOUSE TO REDUCE CHARGES. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES OBTAINED.

1,-3m. M. W. NORFLEET, Proprietor.

GRAVE STONES.—Persons wishing Grave Stones lettered before Easter, will please apply, without delay, to

W. T. VOGLER.
Selem, N. C., Feb.17, 1876.

IF YOU WANT FULL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY GET BEST GOODS of

J. L FULKERSON.
Jan. 6th, 1876.

LOT NEW CALICOES just received at WOMMACK & CO'S.

Having received the Measures and Weights from Raleigh, I am ready to seal all weights and measures.

R. A. WOMMACK,
Standard Keeper.

PATTERSON & CO. Keep a well select ed line of

STAPLE CARPETS,
HEMP AND GRASS MATS,
OIL CLOTHS
TABLE LINEN AND NAPKINS.

They ill soon add to their stock a line of WINDOW CURTAINS, bought of A. T. Stewart & Co., in elegant designs and at very low prices.

They correspond with large wholesale houses in the Northern cities that furnish Carpets, Oil Cloths and Curtains of any style or finish, and any order can be filled in a few days.

They keep also an assortment of the new and popular PAPER WARE.

Their's is the only house in this part of the State that can furnish BURIAL CASES, and BURIAL ROBES, the latest and handsomest garments for enrobing the dead.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CENTS should write for Circulars for new book by A. *Ann Eliza* BRIGHAM'S WIFE *Young* No. 19. The grand success of the year. 30th thousand in press. Full Expose of **Mormonism** and **Polygamy. A Woman's Story** told in full. Introductions by **John B. Gough** and **Mrs. Livermore.** Bran new, with nearly 200 illustrations. Do not engage with any book until you have seen our Illustrated Circulars, showing large sales. Sent free to all. DUSTIN, GILMAN & CO., Richmond, Va.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta Maine.

AGENTS WANTED! Medals and Diplomas Awarded for HOLMAN'S NEW PICTORIAL BIBLES. 1,800 Illustrations. Address for new circulars. A. J. HOLMAN & CO., 930 Arch Street, Phila.

FREE TICKET To Philadelphia and RETURN; good for all summer. From any point in U. S. east of Utah. AGENTS Above R. R. Ticket (it also admits to Centennial Grounds) and $10 cash a day easily earned canvassing for our paper, pictures, &c. Anybody can do it. Particulars free. Send address on postal card. To receive copy of paper also, send 6 cts. Address: THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, No. 11 Dey St., New York.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta Maine.

THE TANITE COMPANY, STROUDSBURG PENNA., EMERY WHEELS AND MACHINERY.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland Maine.

Ten years ago Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., established their advertising agency in New York City.—Five years ago they absorbed the business conducted by Mr. John Hooper, who was the first to go into this kind of enterprise. Now they have the satisfaction of controlling the most extensive and complete advertising connection which has ever been secured, and one which would be hardly possible in any other country but this. They have succeeded in working down a complex business into so thoroughly a systematic method that no change in the newspaper system of America can escape notice, while the widest information upon all topics interesting to advertisers is placed readily at the disposal of the public.

NEW YORK TIMES, June 14, 1875.

THE REMINGTON'S AHEAD OF ALL $70 Sewing Machines EVER INVENTED.

And everywhere, when tested by IMPARTIAL JUDGES, acknowledged to be a VERY DECIDED IMPROVEMENT upon the SINGER Machine for all PRACTICAL FAMILY *purposes*, RUNS LIGHT, and *no* COGS to BREAK. This Machine is made at the *farfamed* GUN WORKS of E. REMINGTON & SONS, of Ilion, New York. THESE MEN have a reputation for FIRST-CLASS WORK, as WIDE as *civilization* itself, and *more enduring* than the PYRAMIDS. THEIR Machines are warranted or NO SALE. Persons in want of the VERY BEST FIRS-CLASS HIGH PRICED Machines, will do WELL to call on, or write to us, *before* buying other high priced Machines of LESS MODERN CONSTRUCTION. Machines KEPT IN ORDER, FREE of COST, AFTER SOLD. Payments of 20 to 25 dollars CASH, and SHORT TIME on balance to PROMPT MEN.

Old worn-out machines taken at the marketable value, in part pay for new ones.

JONES & WOMMACK,
Salem, N. C.

Agents for Forsyth, Stokes, Davie, Yadkin and Davidson Counties.
March 30, 1876.–13 1y.

IMPRROVE YOUR HOMES. ORNAMENTAL PLANTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

During the Spring months, attention should be given to the decoration of Home Grounds.

Kelvyn Nursery, at Pittsboro, N. C., offers a very full and varid stock of EVERGREENS, ROSES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL SHADE AND LAWN TREES, BORDER PERENNIALS, and the most select varieties of FLOWER SEEDS and BULBS.

We send the following collections:

20 Packets Flower Seeds,	(per mail)	$ 1 00
3 Roses,	"	1 00
10 Bedding Plants,	"	1 00
12 Evergreens,	"	5 00
6 Flowering Shrubs,	"	1 00

Plans for Improvement made in full, Greenhouse and Hothouse Plants, in prompt supply, at low rates.

Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ is the authorized Agent for Salem, and will deliver any orders. Address for catalogues, C. B. DENSON, Pittsboro, N. C.

We offer all the rare evergreens suited to our climate, in every variety of size and style. References given in all portions of the State.
March 2nd, 1876.—No. 9.

FOR SALE.

BUGGY, With single and double Harness.
SULKY,
WAGON, One horse.

Apply at the PRESS Office, or ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

FOR SALE. Old Newspapers at the PRESS Office.

PAPER. Just received an invoice of a lot of new style paper. Great bargains are offered in white box paper at BLUM'S BOOKSTORE.

FARMER'S HEADQUARTERS

THE OLD RELIABLE

BROWN'S WAREHOUSE!

The Proprietors would remind their friends and patrons that they

Defy Competition and all Combinations.

That their House is being ENLARGED to accommodate their greatly increased business, giving them a LARGER FLOOR BY 2,000 SQUARE FEET than any house in Winston.—That they will have

Fourteen Large Sky-Lights, with Ten Doors for Unloading.

That their LOT HAS BEEN ENLARGED AND IMPROVED, and shall be equaled in convenience by none.

Will always gladly welcome you and extend every attention possible, and continue to

Guarantee the Highest Market Prices, Promptness and Accuracy.

Your Friends, Truly,

Nov. 18, 1875. T. J. BROWN & CO.

GOOD AND CHEAP GOODS!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FALL AND WINTER, 1875

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Call attention to their complete stock of **GENERAL MERCHANDISE,** which they are determined to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

Don't fail to call and examine their GOODS. They are determined to please.
October 28th, 1875.

MARCH 7th, 1876.

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.

WINSTON, N. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise, Agricultural Implements,

Fertilizers, and Agents for the Watt Plows.

Honest and Fair Dealing our motto.

We buy our Goods for Cash only, and sell for a very small profit. Our stock is kept complete by replenishment all the year, and embraces everything usually kept n a first class store We offer for sale, at reduced prices, the old and established s andard fertilzers.

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, $50 ton. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 ton.
W. & C. Phosphate of Lime, $50 ton. Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer, $50 ton.

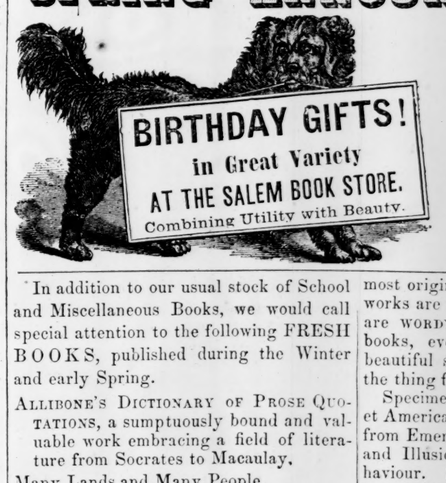
Heavy Groceries, Iron, Leather and Nails made a specialty. We invite all to examine our stock and prices.

FRESH AND RELIABLE GARDEN SEEDS,

AT

Zevely's Drug Store.

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT.



CHOICE

BOOKS

FOR

PRESENTS

At the Bookstore.

In addition to our usual stock of School and Miscellaneous Books, we would call special attention to the following FRESH BOOKS, published during the Winter and early Spring.

ALLIBONE'S DICTIONARY OF PROSE QUOTATIONS, a sumptuously bound and valuable work embracing a field of literature from Socrates to Macaulay.

Many Lands and Many People,
Irving's Christmas Stories,
" Rip Van Winkle,
Byron's Complete Works,
Cyclopedia of Female Poets,
Hanna's Life of Christ.
Carleton's Farm Legends and Ballads,
These are charming books.
Taylor's David, King of Israel,
The Life Moody and Sankey,
Just published by E. Jay Hale & Son.

AMERICAN PIONEERS AND PATRIOTS. a series of biographical sketches, including Paul Jones, Davie Crocket, Kit Carson, Capt. Kidd, Miles Standish, DeSoto, &c.

HAWTHORNE'S WORKS.—

Elegantly printed and beautifully bound in cloth, black stamped and neat handy size, embracing

The Scarlet Letter,
House of the Seven Gables,
Twice Told Tales,
The Snow Image,
Blithdale Romance,
Marble Faun,
Mosses from an Old Manse.

Hawthorne is acknowledged to be the most original American Novelist, and his works are now much sought after. They are WORDY, but are the most readable books, ever published, especially in the beautiful style of Osgood's edition. Just the thing for Spring and Summer reading.

Specimen copies of Osgood's Vest Pocket American Classics, containing selections from Emerson's Essays, on Power, Health and Illusions, Culture, Beauty and Behaviour. Snow Bound and Evangeline, beautifully illustrated and can really be carried in the Vest Pocket and ready for use in doors and out, whenever a leisure moment may occur.

MABEL MARTIN, by Whittier, The auththor's latest and most charming book.

THE SHEPHERD LADY, by Jean Ingelow, in holiday attire, making an elegant present.

GIRLHOOD OF SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES, a pleasant book for the bud and blossom season.

Selections from Lippincott's Cottage Library. Small Pocket Volumes.

The British Poets, in neat cloth bindings, always on hand. Also in cheap paper editions.

LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER, TAYLOR, and other American Poetical works.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

These are all well selected and most attractively bound, and offered at reasonable prices.

FOR SALE. Three beautiful lots on Depot Street, adjoining Mr. Tavis, two of which are corner lots. Apply at the BOOK STORE.

Poetry.

Day-Dreams.

Just within the cottage door
Baby plays upon the floor,
While the mother, with her knitting
On the low door-step is sitting;
And the golden summer day
With the twilight slips away.

Building castles in the air,
Seeing visions bright and fair,
In that golden hour hazy,
Till the busy hands grow lazy,
And her work unheeded lies
'Neath her far-off dreamy eyes.

No more toiling day and night,
But a life so fair and bright,
That, without a stint or measure,
She is drinking deep of pleasure,
In that visionary sphere
Which her dreaming brings so near.

She is plucking at her ease
Golden fruits her taste to please;
She is lifted in her vision
To the far-off bright Elysian.
While the twilight slowly dies,
And gray shadows fill the skies.

But hark! that merry shout
On the night breeze ringing out
Sets the bright air-castle falling;
For the fisher's voice is calling;
And the mother's dreams are o'er—
She's the fisher's wife once more.

Back again from marble halls,
Snug within her cottage walls,
Where baby must be tended
And homespun garments mended;
And her day-dreams thus are done
With the setting of the sun.

Humorous.

A Cool Customer.

A man entered a well known restaurant the other day, and called for a dinner. His orders were of the most elaborate character, and fairly staggered the resources of even so noted a restaurant keeper. He lingered long at the table, and finally wound up with a bottle of wine. Then lighting a cigar he had ordered, he leisurely sauntered up to the counter, and said to the proprietor:

"Very fine dinner, landlord! Just charge it to me, I havn't got a copper cent."

"But I don't know you," said the proprietor, indignantly.

"Of course you don't! If you had you wouldn't have let me had the dinner."

"Pay me for the dinner, I say."

"And I say I can't. Haven't got the needful."

"I'll see about that," said the proprietor, somewhat furiously. Then he snatched a revolver from a drawer and leaped over the counter, collared the man, exclaiming as he pointed it at his head: "Now, see if you will get away with that dinner without paying for it, you scoundrel!"

"What is that you hold in your hand?" asked the getter away with free dinners.

"That, sir, is a revolver!"

"Oh! that's a revolver, is it? I don't care a pin for a revolver. I was afraid it was a stomach pump."

A young fop, who was more characterized for conceit and impertinence than wisdom, was in the habit of propounding enigmas and conundrums. On a certain occasion he proposed the following:

"Why is it that ladies are like flowers?"

"Because they are beautiful" said one.

"No."

"Because they are sweet," said another.

"No."

"Because their bloom soon passes away," said a third.

"No."

Then a young lady who had been pestered for some time with his attentions, which she did not mean to encourage, looked toward him provokingly and said:

"It is because they both attract butterflies?"

"Young ladies have the privilege of saying what they please during leap year," she said eyeing him out of the corner of her eyes with a sweet look.

His heart gave a bound, and while he wondered if she was going to ask the question which he so long desired and feared to do, he answed:

"Yes."

"And the young men must not refuse," said she.

"No, no! How could they?" sighed he.

"Well, then," said she, "will you——"

He fell on his knees and said:

"Anything, anything you ask, darling."

"Wait till I get through. Will you take a walk, and not hang around our house so much?"

And he walked.—*Oil City Derrick.*

WILD OATS.

THE

Champion Comic Paper

OF AMERICA.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876.

This sparkling and brightly illustrated weekly, humorous and satirical paper has entered upon the seventh year of its jolly existence, and this being the Centennial year of our national independence, the publishers take pride in saying that it will not be, as it never has yet been, a whit behind the times in holding up the humorous or satirical side of everything American. The merry side of this glorious Centennial year will receive special attention in the bright columns of America's favorite humorous paper.

The publishers of WILD OATS point with pride to the wholly unexampled success of their paper, and, pledging themselves that it shall be in the future even better than in the past, they ask a continuation of that kind patronage which has placed it at the head and front of American humorous papers.

We have made arrangements which will enable us to prssent WILD OATS in a brighter and better shape than heretofore, having recently taken possession of our new publication office, and had fine copper-faced type cast especially for us, together with all the vast paraphernalia required in the production of such a paper as we give the public at the low price of ten cents per copy.

We have also made arrangements with some new artists, and shall at the same time retain such old favorites as THOS. WORTH, FRANK BELLEW, HOPKINS, WOOLF, WALES, FRANK BEARD, BISLEE, OPPER, STECKHARDT, ROTHEGATTER, BEN DAY, KETTELLS PALMER COX, MANN, KINGSBURY, STULL, WHITE, SPRRY, EATON, SHELDON, etc., while the editorial department will still remain in the hands of its founder, the vivacious BRICKTOP, of whom enough is known without more being said.

As an additional inducemet to subscribe for the Centennial year, we have at great expense prepared a comic chromo the crowning effort of that graphic momus, Hopkins. It is a work of art, worthy of an elegant frame, and is worth at least one-half the price asked for the subscription. It is a "horse piece," being a burlesque of Mazeppa tied to the back of the fiery, untamed steed. A copy will be sent to each subscriber during the year.

Advertisers are beginning to find out that WILD OATS reaches a greater number of live men than any other illustrated paper in America, and therefore it is a first class medium of advertising.

To those who know WILD OATS we need not say that it has not, and will not contain a word or an illustration which may not be taken into every family in the land' Fun we give in various sized doses, but never vulgarity in any shape. It is thoroughly American in sentiment, wholly original, sharp and incisive, and right to the point in dealing with men and events of the day

ONE COPY AT ANY TIME WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Subscription Price, - Post Paid.

ONE YEAR - - -	$4.00
SIX MONTHS - - -	2.00
SINGLE NUMBERS - -	0.10

Address: COLLIN & SMALL,
59 Beckman Street, N. Y.

INITIAL PAPER.—In great variety the Salem Bookstore.

FRESH SUPPLIES
—AND—
Rare Bargains.

WITHIN THE PAST TEN DAYS, we have added to our already large and varied stock of goods, the following:

Fresh Supply of best Brown, "C," Extra "C," and Cut Loaf Sugars.

A FINE LINE OF RIO COFFEES,
Both Green and Roasted.

In addition, we keep a superb article of ROASTED COFFEE, put up handsomely in 1 lb. papers.

Also, choice MOCHA COFFEE, the most delicious of all Coffees.

Royal Baking Powders,

BATH BRICK, 10 cents each, the best cleanser of household steel-ware.

A new invoice of those famous

LADIES' SHOES,

made by C. H. ROYAL, formerly ROYAL & READ.

PAPER WARE, of different kinds.

A nice selection of

NEW PRINTS,

NOTIONS, BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, &c.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON, reduced to 80 cents per dozen,—single spools 8 cents.

COATS' SPOOL COTTON, 80 cents per dozen spools,—single spools, 8 cents. Of the latter we are expecting 500 dozen, direct from the Agents.

COATES' LINEN THREAD, on spools, a very superior article.

Our whole line of

Fancy Dress Goods,

comprising many desirable styles, and of the best makes, is offered at

10 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

In every instance the exact cost will be stated to the customer.

Such goods as may have been carried over for two seasons, will be sold at

25 PER CENT. BELOW COST.

We thus offer to the citizens of Salem, Winston and the surrounding country

RARE BARGAINS.

Since the hard times have set in, ***Prints*** are not so good as formerly, and therefore a WISE ECONOMY dictates the purchase of better material, so that the labor and expense incident to the present elaborate make up of dresses, may not be thrown away.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 17, 1876.

AN AGENT is wanted in every county for Frank Leslie's Newspapers and Magazines, the oldest established Illustrated Periodicals in America. They are now first offered to canvassers, who will, if they secure an agency and exclusive territory, be enabled to introduce Seventeen First Class Illustrated Periodicals, suited to as many distinct tastes or wants, and, with the choice from Eight new and beautiful chromos, given free of cost to each annual subscriber, be enabled to secure one or more subscriptions in every family in their district. To skillful canvassers this will secure permanent employment, and the renewals each year will be a source of steady and assured revenue. Specimen papers and most liberal terms sent to all applicants who name the territory they desire to canvass. Address, Agency Department, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street, New York.

NEW
HARDWARE STORE
IN THE
GRAY BUILDING,

South-East Corner Court House Square.

WINSTON, N. C.

S. E. ALLEN

ANNOUNCES to the public that he is now receiving and opening a full and complete assortment of

HARDWARE
AND
House Furnishing Goods,

which he is offering at prices as low as any house in the State.

MY GOODS ARE ALL NEW.

Bought directly from Manufacturers and importers, under peculiar advantages, and shipped directly to this place. I have Hardware for the

HOUSEWIFE,
THE FARMER,
THE BUILDER,
THE CARPENTER,
THE BRICKMASON,
THE WAGON WAKER,
THE COACH MAKER,
THE UNDERTAKER,

and all others, and invite the public to call and examine my stock & prices.

☞ Merchants and others wishing to make wholesale bills are requested to give me a call.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS, CARDS
PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS,
PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES
POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS,
DRAFTS&c., &c,

PAPER.—Latest styles of Plain and Fancy Note Paper put up in boxes, embracing
Small Note Size,
Long and Square Fold,
Extra Long Envelopes,
all af the finest quality and most fashionable styles, at BLUM'S BOOK STORE.

Notice.

MRS. THOMAS J. BONER, has resumed the business of Coloring and Cleansing, and is prepared to Dye every description of ladies and gentlemen's wear.

Salt St., 3rd door from corner, back of the Bank.
Salem Oct., 28, 1875.—43.

BARGAINS!
Boots, Shoes and Hats
AT COST!!

Purposing to close out our Stock entirely, we offer it, at retail, at cost.

Persons desirous of **GOOD GOODS** at **LOW PRICES,** will do well to call early.

S. H. & S. A. EVERETT.

Salem Feb. 9th, 1876.

FRESH
Garden Seeds
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.
☞ No old stock on hand.

ELEGANT DISPLAY!
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS
—AT—
W. T. VOGLER'S
JEWELRY STORE,
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STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Charlotte,	4.45 A. M.
" Air-line Junction	6.25 "
" Salisbury,	8.20 "
" Greensboro,	10.58 "
" Danville,	1.34 P. M.
" Dundee,	1.49 "
" Burkville,	6.51 "
Arrive Richmond,	9.35 P.M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave Richmond,	1.38 A. M.
" Burkville,	9.00 "
" Dundee,	1.39 P. M.
" Danville,	1.45 "
" Greensboro,	4.28 "
" Salisbury,	6.54 "
" Air-line Junction,	8.52 "
Arrive Charlotte,	9.15 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL.		GOING WEST MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	11.00 A. M.	Arrive	4.10 P. M.
" Comp'y Shops, ...	"		.....
Arrive Raleigh,	3.49 P. M.	"	11.05 "
" Goldsboro,	6.40 P. M.	Leave	8.20 P.M

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Greensboro,	7.00 P. M.	Arrrive	6.00 A. M
" Co. Shops,	.....	Leave	.....
Arrive Raleigh,	5.09 A. M.	Arrive	7.50 P. M.
" Goldsboro,	11.15 "	Leave	2.0 P. M.

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.—SALEM BRANCH

Leave Greensboro,	- - -		4.45, P. M.
Arrive at Salem,	- - -		6.45 P. M.
Leave Salem	- - -		8.15, A. M.
Arrive at Greensboro,	- - -		10.33 A. M

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 11.05 A. M. connects at Greensboro with the Southern bound train; making the quickest time to all southern cities. Accommodation Trains leaving Raleigh at 7.30 P. M., connects with Northern bound Train at Greensboro for Richmond and all points east. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

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